The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME L. MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION

ROBBED BY ROAD AGENTS.

Five Highwaymen Hold Up a Missouri Pacific Train.

VALUABLE BOOTY SECURED.

The Safe of the Express Car Plundered of $90,000.

PASSENGERS ARE NOT MOLESTED.

Bloodhounds Placed on the Trail of the Robbers.

HUNDREDS OF FARMERS JOIN IN THE HUNT.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The rock cut on the Missouri Pacific railroad, half a mile west of the bridge over the Lamine River, the scene of the robbery of a train July 7, 1876, by the combined James and Younger gangs, was early this morning again made the stopping place of a passenger-train while highwaymen cleaned out the safe of the express company.

The train that was held up was a west-bound passenger, in charge of Conductor Al Marsh, due at Sedalia at 3:15 a. m. The train stopped at the Otterville water-tank on the Lamine River and had just got under way again when Engineer Frank Greyer and Fireman Toureille were surprised to find themselves gazing into the barrels of revolvers in the hands of two men. The intruders warned them to keep quiet and obey orders, saying no harm would be done them. In obedience to the men's demand the engineer ran the train to near the rock-cut and then brought it to a standstill. The strangers then ordered the engineer and fireman to lead the way to the express car, which they did. Arriving at the car, which was in charge of Messenger S. R. Avery, the robbers were joined by three others, all of whom wore masks. The leader told the engineer to ask the messenger to open the door and not give an alarm or he would blow his head off. At Greyer's signal Avery opened the door and was quickly covered with guns.

The robbers then entered the car and took from the safe, which was open, and from a table, all the money packages.

When the train was stopped Conductor Marsh went forward to find out the reason and was covered by one of the robbers, who ordered him back to the car. Mr. Marsh went back. The robbers did not attempt to search the express matter, or to molest the passengers. After securing the money packages they left quietly and the train rolled on, having been stopped about seven minutes.

In Pursuit of the Robbers.

The robbery was reported to the railroad officials here and a posse was organized immediately and placed under command of Detective DeLong of the railway force. The posse left here at 4:30 o'clock a. m. on a special train for Otterville. On arriving at that place they first made a search of the tracks. It was quite evident that only five men were engaged in the robbery, two having boarded the train at California and their accomplices remaining at the tank. The two men who were on the train are described as follows: One was about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighed 170 pounds, light complexion, very light mustache, black soft hat, black sack coat, dark pants, and red necktie; the other about 20 years old, 5 feet 9 inches, and weighed about 140 pounds, black felt hat, dark plaid coat, dark brown pants.

About noon today Superintendent H. G. Clark sent ten horses along the line East, putting some off at Syracuse, some at Tipton, and the others at Versailles. They were mounted by men under the general direction of Frank Tutt, one of the railroad detectives.

Bloodhounds on the Trail.

Trained bloodhounds were secured from a farmer near Otterville, and they were taken to the scene of the robbery and put on the trail of the highwaymen. It was found that the party divided. One went north on the east bank of the river, two on the west side, and two went south. It is thought that the men were not mounted.

The farmers have been notified, and fully 200 of them, who know every bridle-path in that part of the country, are scattered through the woods in search of the robbers.

About 8 o'clock this morning a farmer riding in a buggy near Tipton, going west, met two men, strangers, on horseback, going nearly east. Saturday evening two ladies were out riding near the Otterville bank and saw two men, each having on a cartridge belt. They paid but little attention to them, thinking they were hunters and were unable to give any accurate description of them.

Advices from Versailles, in Morgan County, say that the Farmers'Union has turned out 150 strong and is scouring the country between the Pacific railroad and the Osage Hills, which almost justifies the statement that the robbers will be arrested within the next twenty-four hours.

The amount of money secured from the express company was at first reprted at $90,000. Later today Superintendent Fuller wired the officials that the amount was much less. Some say it will not exceed $30,000.

A Suspect Arrested.

A man was arrested this afternoon at Madison, a small station on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, about ninety miles from the scene of the robbery, who answers the description of the small man. From the Otterville tank it is about ten miles to Clifton, a station on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, and there he could have caught a train that would have reached Madison about 3 o'clock. The man arrested says that he can prove an alibi by going to Moberly. Part of De Long's posse has returned. The men rode from Otterville through the country to Versailles, and from there came home on a special train. Those who returned are of the opinion that there were seven concerned in the robbery and that some of them are residents of the vicinity of the robbery.

One of the posse found near the place of the robbery an express envelope, torn open and rifled of its contents. This envelope was addressed to J. W. Gilbert, Nebraska City, Neb., from S. A. Rider & Co., wholesale jewelers, No. 708 and 710 Washington avenue, St. Louis. The package bore the company's stamp.

This morning two men were seen crossing the branch track between Fortunia and Akinsville on the Versailles branch. From the mud on them they evidently had walked some distance.

The railroad company sent two special trains out from Tipton with men, horses and bloodhounds.

The Amount of Money Taken.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 17.—The exact amount of money and valuables stolen cannot be learned. The agent of the express company here will say absolutely nothing about the occurrence, except to give the story of the robbery. The newspaper men got hold of Avery this afternoon for a short time, and from him and other sources it was learned that the money in the safe aggregated at least $75,000, mostly in paper money, and that the other valuable property amounted to about $15,000. Avery is an old and trusted messenger, and took his regular run back to St. Louis on this evening's train. Frank Greyer, the engineer, was interviewed. He tells the story of the robbery as related above. There is no suspicion as to who the robbers may be.

MRS. GRANT WILL GIVE HER CONSENT.

The Final Resting-Place of the General's Remains to Be Determined by Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—Congressman John Quinn of the Tenth New York District is, metaphorically speaking, girding up his loins for his first contest on the floor of the House. Chairman O'Neill of the Library Committee is expected early in the coming week to call up the concurrent resolution providing for the removal of Gen. Grant's body from Riverside Park to Arlington Cemetery. Mr. Quinn does not propose that the resolution shall pass if he can help it, and he is therefore securing what data he can to support his opposition to the measure. Unfortunately the New York Congressman finds himself handicapped. The resolution has the prestige of having passed the Senate, and the sentiment of the House is manifestly favorable to it.

Mr. Quinn's argument will be that New York has already raised $150,000 for the purchase of the monument, that the plans of the structure will soon be in the possession of the gentlemen having the matter in charge, and that after the work has made progress enough additional funds will be raised to insure its completion. Mr. Quinn will show that if the General's remains are removed hither Congress will be asked to contribute a large sum of money—anything from a quarter to half a million dollars—for the erection of a monument.

Late this afternoon Mr. Quinn received a letter from U. S. Grant Jr., in reply to his communication of the 11th inst., in which he asked Mrs. Grant to define her wishes in respect of the General's remains. Mr. Grant replied as follows:

SALEM CENTER, Westchester Co., N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Hon. John Quinn—Dear Sir: At Mrs. Grant's request I have the honor of replying to your courteous letter of Aug. 11, asking for an expression of her wishes in relation to the removal of Gen. Grant's remains to the vicinity of Washington, as proposed in a concurrent resolution by Senator Plumb.

At a time when Mrs. Grant was with him Col. Grant wrote a letter for publication with the intention of saving her, if possible, from the affecting annoyance of being interviewed by the newspapers on this subject, in which he expressed her views and the views of her family in regard to this. In that letter Col. Grant said in substance that such a removal rested with Congress and not with Gen. Grant's family.

If the people, by act of Congress, choose to remove Gen. Grant's remains to or near Washington, Mrs. Grant will refuse her consent only in case no provision be made for her to finally rest by his side. This she wishes to emphasize. She will be glad to see a monument begun at last which will mark the last resting-place of her husband. Very respectfully yours,

U. S. GRANT JR.

WEIRD TALE FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The Picture of a Dead Man Found on a Window-Pane.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—More than 300 people today visited the home at Swissvale of the late James Dougherty, who was killed by a fall Monday last. Dougherty's wife, about the time he was killed, discovered that a fair picture of her husband was imprinted on the window-pane, and the phantom likeness is there yet. It is a silhouette which looks as if it had been burned in the glass. Close inspection reveals the dimly-shadowed form of a man, represented from the knees up. Chin whiskers and a slouch hat are discernible, and the figure appears to be carrying a child. Within a few weeks two of the three Dougherty children have died. Superstitious neighbors believe the phantom picture portends the extinction of the entire family. It was Dougherty's custom daily on returning from work to carry his favorite child on his back to the door of his home. One theory advanced is that while approaching his home some time during the few days preceding his death Dougherty was photographed on the glass by a flash of lightning. There is said to be a precedent for this supposition as to electric photography, and if this actually occurred it is considered quite probable that the picture may have remained unnoticed until after Dougherty was killed. An examination made from within the house had a curious result. The glass was clear as crystal, not the faintest suggestion of a blur being manifest, whereas on the outside no one could fail to notice a dark patch.

GREAT DAMAGE BY WASHOUTS.

Plantations Flooded and Crops Ruined by the Mississippi Floods.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The police jury of the Parish of St. James has caused to be made a compilation of the losses by the Nita crevasse. The statistics were obtained directly from the owners of the plantations affected, and are as nearly correct as it is possible to make them. The figures, which, however, do not cover the losses sustained by the railroad companies, which are very large, are as follows: Cane, acres ruined 5,620, value $599,400; tobacco, acres ruined 150, value $22,375; this embraces the perique tobacco fields at Grand Pointe, an irretrievable loss. Corn, acres ruined 3,391, value $33,915; rice, acres ruined 6,170½, value $212,175; potatoes, onions, and other crops ruined, value $81,325. Total losses on crops, $1,113,040. Damage to drainage in filling ditches, etc., $82,535. Two plantations entirely destroyed and rendered useless, buildings leveled and washed away, $100,000. Grand total of losses to crops and lands, $1,213,040. Amount of land that could be reclaimed with good levees, 24,208 acres.

MURDERER TASCOTT CAUGHT AGAIN.

The Chicago Assassin Said to Have Been Captured in Utah.

OGDEN, Utah, Aug. 17.—[Special.]—Rollo Jones of Richfield arrived in Ephraim this morning, and thinks that he has caught Tascott. It appears that the alleged Tascott arrived in Richfield Aug. 8, when Mr. Jones met him. The man alleged that he was just from Pioche, where he had been mining. Jones noticed that his hands were soft and white and quietly pursued his investigation. Becoming satisfied that the man was Tascott the next morning while the stranger was at breakfast Jones covered him with his revolver and ordered him to surrender.

The prisoner answers the description of Tascott, even to the scars on both elbows and the right knee. He will be taken to Chicago and Jones will demand the reward of $50,000 offered for his arrest.

It Was His Last Drunk.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—Two miners from Rosedale, Park County, drunk and lying on the track of the Terre Haute and Logansport road, were run over by a freight train at 3 o'clock this morning. Kit Setree was instantly killed and Thomas Perry will lose an arm. Other drunken miners gathered about the spot and picking up pieces of flesh put them in their pockets.

SHORT ARTICLES ON CURRENT TOPICS are invited by THE TRIBUNE for publication in next Sunday's issue. For the best article of 300 words on any subject suggested by the news of the day THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. Articles not entitled to a prize may be printed without compensation.

IN MEMORY OF CROCKETT.

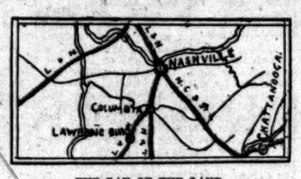
TENNESSEE DOES HONOR TO THE HERO OF THE ALAMO.

At Lawrenceburg Tuesday the Corner-Stone of a Monument to the Great Frontiersman Will Be Laid—Strong's Springs, in the Eastern Part of the State, Also to Erect a Monument to His Memory—Sketch of Crockett's Life.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The people of Lawrenceburg, Lawrence County, are making extensive arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the 10,000 persons from various States who are expected Tuesday to witness the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to Davy Crockett. Telegrams and letters have been received from many descendants of the hero of the Alamo announcing their intention to be present. The Committee on Arrangements is preparing dinner for the immense throng, and the day will be an important one in the history of the town where Crockett once resided. Col. Crockett of Kansas, the chief of the Crockett clan, will be among the distinguished visitors. He recently issued an address to the Crocketts throughout the United States, asking them to assist in doing honor to the memory of their ancestor. The numerous replies received by him show that they are deeply interested in the monument and will cheerfully lend their aid.

DAVY CROCKETT.

The Lawrenceburg people have been engaged for months in planning for the event,



THE LAY OF THE LAND.

and their efforts have been well rewarded. Delegations from Nashville, Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Little Rock, Cincinnati and points in Texas are looked for. The towns surrounding Lawrenceburg will also be well represented, as the occasion has been looked forward to with great interest. Invitations have been sent the principal newspapers in the country.

The corner-stone of another monument in memory of Davy Crockett was laid at Strong's Springs, East Tennessee, Friday last in the presence of 5,000 people. The stage was erected near the spot where the hero was born. President H. C. Remine introduced O. M. Brabson, who made the address of welcome. Mr. Brabson dwelt on the rough and rugged character of Crockett, who, in spite of the adversities of the wilderness and inadequate educational advantages, achieved renown and merited the honor and gratitude of all mankind.

President Willoughby of Washington College followed and paid a high tribute to the Scotch-Irish forefathers.

After dinner Gov. Taylor spoke. He referred to the illustrious Tennesseeans whose names adorn the pages of history and urged the people to recognize their own heroes. Judge Butler followed, referring to the remarkable incidents in Crockett's political career, dwelling particularly on his break with Jackson, when, throwing policy to the wind, he sacrificed his political destiny for the sake of preserving his public integrity and principles.

About seventy-five Masons, headed by Grand Worthy Master William S. Smith, led the procession from the speakers' stand to the site chosen for the location of the monument. W. A. Nelson, President of the Davy Crockett Historical Society, made a speech and requested the Masons to conduct the ceremonies. The corner-stone was filled with copies of the newspapers of East Tennessee and important historical papers. Mr. Smith announced that a celebration would be held there Aug. 17, 1891, to unveil the monument.

A number of the gentlemen who took part in the ceremonies at Strong's Springs will be present at the exercises in Lawrenceburg.

Davy Crockett's Career.

[David Crockett was born in Limestone, Greene Co., Tenn., Aug. 17, 1786, and died in Texas March 6, 1836. His father, a Revolutionary veteran of Irish birth, moved to Eastern Tennessee after the war, and about 1783 opened a small tavern on the road from Knoxville to Abingdon. When David was about 12 years old his father hired him to an old Dutchman, with whom he went 400 miles on foot, but, after remaining a few weeks with his master ran away and succeeded in reaching home. Shortly afterward he was sent to school, but on the fourth day gave one of the pupils with whom he had quarreled a sound beating, and, after playing truant for a time to avoid a flogging, ran away from home to escape the vengeance of his father. For three years he worked for teamsters in Tennessee, Maryland, and Virginia, and for eighteen months was bound to a hatter in the last-named State. Tired of wandering about he finally returned home, and shortly afterward worked hard for a year to pay two notes of his father's, amounting to $76. He then went to school for six months and learned his letters, but relinquished study to seek a wife, and after several disappointments in love married and settled in Lincoln County in 1809, and in 1811 moved to Franklin County, one of the wildest parts of the State. Crockett had by this time acquired some fame as a hunter, and at the beginning of the Creek war, in 1813, he enlisted in a regiment of sixty-day volunteers. He served through the war and afterward settled on Shoal Creek, in a desolate region of the State, where a temporary government was formed by the settlers and Crockett was made a magistrate. He was subsequently appointed to the same office by the Legislature, and was then elected Colonel of militia. In 1821 he was a candidate for the Legislature, and winning favor by telling amusing stories and by his skill with the rifle was elected by a handsome majority, though he had never read a newspaper in his life and was entirely ignorant of public speaking. In 1822 he lost all his property by fire, and moved again to the Obion River, where he devoted himself to his favorite occupation of hunting, living on bear meat and venison. He served again in the Legislature in 1823-'24, and in the latter year was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. In 1826 he was again a candidate, as a supporter of Jackson, and this time was elected, serving two terms from 1827 to 1831. In his second term he opposed Jackson's Indian bill, and this course caused his defeat in 1830, but he served again in 1833-'35. Crockett was popular at Washington, where he became noted not only for his eccentricity of manner, but for his strong common sense and shrewdness. He prided himself on his independence and thus set forth his position: "I am at liberty to vote as my conscience and judgment dictate to be right, without the yoke of any party on me or the driver at my heels with his whip in hand, commanding me to go-wo-haw, just at his pleasure." After the increasing influence of Jackson in Tennessee, which made it impossible for Crockett to be reelected to Congress, he joined the Texans in their struggle for independence, and, after performing various exploits, ended his adventurous life in the famous defense of the Alamo, where, as one of the six survivors of a band of 140 Texans, he surrendered to Santa Anna, only to be massacred by that officer's orders. An unauthorized account of Crockett's life, entitled "Sketches and Eccentricities of Col. David Crockett" (Philadelphia, 1833) drew from him a characteristic autobiography (1834), and he also published a burlesque "Life of Van Buren, Heir-Apparent to the Government" (1835) and a "Tour to the North and Down East" (New York, 1835).]

New Indiana Railroad.

BEDFORD, Ind., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The first train over the new Cincinnati and Bedford railroad arrived yesterday afternoon. The terminus of the road at present is just three miles south of here.

MURDERED ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.

Passengers Attacked by a Crowd of Roughs Near Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—A most brutal and sensational affray took place on a Big Four train last midnight fifteen miles south of this city. During the trouble six innocent people were shot, of whom one will die and two others are supposed to be fatally hurt. The train on which the riot occurred is known as the commuters' train to Harrison. It leaves Cincinnati every night at 11:15 and reaches Harrison one hour later. For several months the rough men who work in the Addyston Pipe Works and coal yards at Coal City have been in the habit of coming to the city Saturday night and getting drunk. On their way home they would indulge in free fights, much to the alarm of respectable passengers. Things got so bad on several occasions that the police have been called upon for protection, as the trainmen were powerless to prevent the disturbances.

The culmination of the series of outrages was reached Saturday night. The train, consisting of combination, baggage, and smoking-car, and two coaches, was crowded, among the passengers being several women. A dozen big, burly men, uproariously drunk, were in the ladies' car. It was evident that two or three of them were bent on trouble.

Just before reaching Addyston two of the gang picked a quarrel with a colored man named Sol Lewis about a seat which he was occupying. After some hot words one of the men drew a revolver and pushing it against Lewis' abdomen fired. Lewis staggered from his seat, while the panic-stricken passengers fled in every direction. Then another man began firing through the car in both directions, and the slayer of Lewis also shot promiscuously into the crowded car. The train was running about ten miles an hour, but two or three men crawled through the car windows and dropped to the ground unhurt. Others leaped boldly from the platform. It was a scene of the wildest confusion. Men and women were screaming with terror and the groans of the wounded mingled with the shrieks of those who were almost crazed with fright. So great was the confusion that none of the witnesses of the bloody affair can give any intelligent account of it.

When quiet had been finally restored it was found that six persons had been shot. They were:

MRS. AMERICUS HARVEY, shot in hand and shoulders; badly hurt.

SOL LEWIS, colored, Newport, Ky.; shot in groin fatally.

BENJAMIN BECKLEY, Cincinnati, shot in wrist and badly bruised in the melee.

ALF HEDGES, shot in the head.

ALF SINGLETON, shot in the side.

An unknown colored man.

The shooting was done by George Thiel and Ed Bennett, molders in the Addyston Pipe Works. They live at Coal City and got off the train at that place. Bennett is a desperate character. He shot the Marshal of New Richmond, O., about a year ago, but managed to escape punishment through some technicality. It is believed that others took part in the fight and fired revolvers, but no one has yet been able to identify them. Thiel and Bennett will be arrested on the charge of shooting with intent to kill. When Lewis dies the charge will be changed to murder.

Lewis and Beckley boarded the train, carrying several bundles. Thiel and Bennett, the two men who did the shooting, occupied a seat together, and had their feet resting on another one in front of them. Lewis asked them to let him sit down, but they refused. When Conductor Miner came through Lewis complained to him, and he compelled the two white men to take their feet off the cushion of them, which they did with bad grace. Lewis and Beckley sat down and Thiel began to quarrel with Lewis. The latter got up and went out on the platform, followed by the two white men and Beckley. Just at the door Bennett fired at Lewis and Thiel shot Beckley through the hand. A perfect fusillade of shots followed.

It is said that a Mrs. Maggie Potter was also shot, but she cannot be found. When the train stopped at Addyston Thiel and Bennett jumped from the train, went to their homes, and, gathering their effects, fled. No trace of them has been discovered. The "Big Four" railroad company will offer a reward for their capture. The riot has caused intense excitement.

RETALIATING ON CANADIANS.

The United States Refuses the Bonding Privilege to a Cartridge Company.

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The threat of the United States Government of retaliation against Canadian railways has at last been carried out, and Canada has been hit through her commercial interests. Particulars of this have only been made public late tonight, and the importance of its probable effect cannot be overestimated. It is looked upon simply as a reprisal for snubs administered to the United States Government by the Government of Great Britain. Britain would have no more seizures in Behring Sea, and the United States cutter dared not make them, hence the United States Government's attempt now to throttle Canada's commerce.

Some time ago the Dominion Cartridge company, which is controlled by the Hamilton Powder company, and which has its works at Brownsburg, near Lachute, made an application through its New York agents to the Treasury Department at Washington for a permit to ship goods to Mexico over a particular route. The Treasury Department stated in reply that it was not disposed to extend the bonding privileges for Canadian goods that they were offering to other countries.

The case in point appears to demonstrate clearly that there is a strong movement on foot at Washington to adopt a retaliatory policy, but whether this disposition will be evinced in regard to other bonding privileges is an open question.

SHALL MARRIED WOMEN TEACH?

One of the Questions Now Agitating Cincinnatians.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—A resolution was recently introduced in the Board of Education excluding married women from teaching in the public schools of Cincinnati. There promises to be an interesting contest over the matter, and both sides of the controversy have champions. A movement has been on foot for ten years to prohibit married women from occupying teachers' positions, but has never taken definite shape until now. It is said a majority of the Board of Education, backed up by the Superintendent of Schools, is for the resolution. The question will be settled before the opening of schools in September, probably at a meeting of the board tomorrow night.

STAGE ROBBERY IN OREGON.

Masked Men Capture the Mail and Express Packages and a Little Money.

LINKVILLE, Ore., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The stage running between here and Lake View was held up and robbed yesterday morning by two masked men. The robbers secured the mail bags, express box, and $40 in money from the passengers. The express box contained only a small amount of money.

Catholic Societies in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The 200 delegates to the German Catholic National Convention attended pontifical mass at St. Alphonsus' Church this morning, after which President Shonnhorst of St. Louis called the council to order. He submitted his annual report, in which he stated that the organization now numbered 450 societies with a total membership of 41,000.

The death benefits last year amounted to $9,000; sick benefits, $150,000; disbursements of widows' and orphans' fund, $60,000.

Cardinal Gibbons addressed the convention.

THINKS IT A DISGRACE.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION REPUDIATES THE "BEGGING COMMITTEE."

A Stormy Meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly Over the Assessments on the Newspapers for the Labor-Day Parade—The Neebe Movement—Touching Up the World's Fair and Drainage Directors—Other Labor Matters.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly yesterday afternoon was largely attended, Bricklayers' Hall, corner Monroe and Peoria streets, being uncomfortably filled. Among the delegates were many women.

The official proceedings were comparatively tame until Delegate Timblin of Typographical Union No. 16 introduced a resolution requiring the Committee on Subscriptions to return $200 collected from two of the Chicago newspapers for Labor-Day purposes. While the resolution was not a thunderbolt from a clear sky, its introduction being anticipated, it created a storm of ominous dimensions. The black clouds of pent-up anger dropped heavily and the lightning of sarcasm and retort, charges and counter-charges, boodle and anti-boodle flashed athwart the debate.

The resolution has a history. Last year this committee was allowed half the money it collected for Labor-Day parade. From the five morning papers of Chicago the committee collected $250, of which they retained $125 for their personal benefit, the assessment being $50 from each of the papers. Judging by the fact that the same committee was early in the field this year last year's work must have been quite profitable. But to make the profits greater this year the committee assessed the five morning papers $100 each instead of $50. Two of the papers paid the amount. When THE TRIBUNE was called upon by the committee a willingness to pay the $100 was expressed, but payment through the Typographical Union was preferred, so that the full benefit of the $100 might go direct to the cause instead of $50 of it to the committee personally. The proffer of the $100 to THE TRIBUNE chapel of the Typographical Union was accepted and the amount placed at its disposal. When this action of THE TRIBUNE became known it was accepted by the union as eminently proper and efforts were made to secure possession of the $200 donated by two other papers.

Regarded as a Disgrace.

Mr. Timblin was met by a volley of groans and hisses, the uproar becoming tumultuous. A motion was made to go into executive session and exclude the reporters, which motion was strenuously opposed, the opposition saying that if the committee had obtained contributions from the newspapers in an improper manner it should be discussed openly and freely. The motion was lost. Mr. Timblin severely criticised the Entertainment Committee for assessing the newspapers $100 each, and said he was authorized by the union to ask the return of the $200 collected. The union looked upon it as a disgrace to the union and the Trades Assembly. While willing to accept any contributions proffered by the newspapers, the union was not in sympathy with the plan of assessing its employers.

Delegate Nelson charged the Typographical Union with attempting to disrupt the Trades and Labor Assembly. He believed it a scheme to get the $200 in its own pocket. Mr. Nelson is one of the committee and apparently did not care to lose his share of the profits.

Tommy Morgan favored the passage of the resolution as a matter of self-respect.

"Unless we are willing to publish ourselves as conducting our demonstration by assessing corporations and newspapers," he said, "now is our time to publicly put the stamp of our disapprobation upon this manner of obtaining contributions."

Delegate Williams thought it was the customary way of securing subscriptions, and he was not in favor of changing the custom.

A motion to defer the matter until the second week after Labor-Day only intensified the debate, the friends of the resolution wanting it settled then and those opposed demanding delay—which meant until such time as the $200 had been used.

Delegate Pomeroy wanted the Entertainment Committee let alone.

"It is doing well and will break the record," said he.

"Break the record in blackmailing honest people," rejoined a delegate.

Delegate Madden believed that when a protest came from a body of the standing of Typographical Union No. 16 it should be respectfully considered. He did not believe in assessments, and thought the laborers of the city capable of making a creditable demonstration on their own hook.

The discussion extended over two hours, the motion to postpone being carried by a vote of 40 yeas to 35 nays, many of those present not voting.

The Neebe Pardon Movement.

Delegate Scharlup secured the floor and said:

"A movement for the liberation of Oscar Neebe is being actively pushed by various individuals and societies, but not a single utterance has come from organized labor. Why should we not unanimously pass a resolution in favor of this movement? We ought to send a committee to see Oglesby [laughter]—I mean Fifer. We ought to lead in this matter, but we don't. We are cowards. I suppose this motion ought to have come from Mr. Morgan, but I suppose he thought it would have more force if it came from some one else."

Mr. Scharlup closed by moving the appointment of a committee of three to visit Springfield.

Tommy Morgan jumped to his feet to second the motion, saying:

"The delegate is perhaps right in saying this resolution should come from somebody else, but not wholly so. In other days Oscar Neebe used to stand on the corner of La Salle street and Madison selling Socialist papers for five cents a copy, while I stood at the corner of Clark and Randolph and did the same. We did not do it for money. It was for the principle of the thing. We were both Socialists then. In later days we differed—differed here (pointing to his forehead)—differed upon theories and principles, but our personal relations were unchanged. We drifted apart upon the question of anarchy. I remained a Socialist; he became an Anarchist. I don't believe we ought to appoint a committee to visit the Governor. Shortly after that catastrophe occurred which sent Neebe to Joliet a committee was appointed to call upon Oglesby in Neebe's behalf. They asked for a private audience. They got it. Private audience for what? Was there anything to conceal? I have discouraged this thing because I told them they were being played upon by politicians, and they are. This movement comes up every election time. I have told them these men must remain in Joliet five or six years until public opinion cools off. But I am in favor of doing what we can for Oscar Neebe. I move to amend this resolution by appointing a committee of three to draft a petition to be sent to the Governor asking for Neebe's unconditional pardon."

Politics and Labor Do Not Mix.

Delegate Williams did not believe in dragging politics into the question of Neebe's pardon, nor did he believe in associating politics with labor movements. "Let us ask for the release of a man innocently convicted," he said. "Let us send in a petition that Gov. Fifer dare not cast aside. I do not believe in sending a committee to Springfield to hobnob with Gov. Fifer. I suggest to Mr. Morgan that all other trade assemblies in the State be asked to send in petitions—those of Peoria, Quincy, and other places." Mr. Morgan accepted the suggestion.

Mr. Pomeroy said: "The petition should be presented in the name of the citizens, not the voters, of Illinois. Let us ask his pardon as citizens and not in the threatening attitude of voters. The law gives us the privilege to petition the Governor or any other officials as citizens."

Another delegate said Mr. Morgan's reference to the secret conference with Gov. Oglesby was unwarranted. "There has not been a labor organization in the City of Chicago for the last twelve years that will charge Cameron and Crawford with any dishonesty or intrigues," said he.

Mr. Morgan—Crawford was not on the committee.

The question being put it was carried and the Chair appointed Tommy Morgan as the head of the committee.

A Delegate—That's the worst thing that has happened Neebe since his conviction.

American Machinery and Eight Hours.

Delegate Linehan moved the appointment of a committee of three to wait upon the Drainage Trustees and protest against the purchase of foreign machinery.

"When these men were candidates," he continued, "they promised to see that the laborers employed in this great work were Americans—those who were citizens or had declared themselves to become such. Now the first thing they do after election is to send a man to Europe to buy machinery. I am told by one of the best machinists in the city that the best machine used for this purpose is made right here. The next move these gentlemen make will be to send a man to Europe to secure a shipload of foreign laborers."

The motion was seconded half a dozen times and passed unanimously.

Chairman O'Connell called attention to the fact that the Senate of the United States had "knocked out" the eight-hour feature of the World's Fair bill. "Some act on the part of organized labor seems necessary to counteract this action of the American House of Lords," said he.

"The way to find out who our friends are and to meet this action of the Senate," said Tommy Morgan, "is to have the Committee on Resolutions draft a bill to be presented at the next session of the Legislature making eight hours a day's work in Illinois. I move the committee be requested to draft such a bill, and that the same be presented to this assembly for future action." The motion prevailed.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

INTEND TO STRIKE THIS WEEK.

The Scandinavian Bakers' Union Dissatisfied—Encounters Among the Strikers.

The Scandinavian Bakers' Union intends to inaugurate a strike this week. They claim that an agreement made with their employers last month is being violated. The Scandinavian Union numbers about 200 men and comprises but a small fraction of the journeymen bakers of the city. The German Unions, No. 1 and No. 49, have no intention of striking. They have a membership of about 800 or 900.

Two gangs of carpenters, one of union the other of non-union men, had an encounter at Cottage Grove avenue and Forty-third street Saturday. A non-union man was beaten into insensibility, and another who pulled a revolver was disarmed and beaten. Some women of the neighborhood fell upon the non-union men, beating them with limbs of a dead tree, and then took refuge among the union men. No arrests were made.

About fifty striking cornice-makers set upon twenty non-union men as they left Knisely, Miller & Co.'s shop, Nos. 129 to 137 Canal street, in an express wagon and pelted them with stones and sticks. They stopped the team and tried to pull the men from the wagon, when Officer Pat Sheehy appeared, knocked a few of the men down with his club, and jumped into the wagon. Drawing his revolver he ordered the men to release the team and threatened to shoot the first man that made a hostile demonstration. The wagon started and carried the non-union men off. Several of them were injured by stones.

PREPARING FOR THE PARADE.

The Trades and Labor Managers Getting Ready for Labor-Day.

The Entertainment Committee of the Trades and Labor Assembly met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. There was a large representation of the labor organizations present, several reporting at yesterday's meeting and handing in the names of marshals of their respective organizations. Little of the detail matters relative to the Labor-Day parade were arranged, it being decided to wait until next Sunday before naming the chief aids and assigning the different organizations to their places in the column. The committee will endeavor, as far as possible, to place in each of the five divisions trades closely allied to one another.

The rendezvous will be at Lake-Front Park, the first division forming in line on the extreme east, the second division a short distance further west, and so on, the fifth division resting parallel with Michigan avenue at the extreme west of the park. Each division will countermarch twice before the parade will have fairly formed and this will enable every marcher to see the number of men in line behind him. The managers say the parade this year promises to excell, both in numbers and appearance, anything ever before witnessed in this city. In addition to the five aids to the Chief Marshal each labor organization will have at the head of the parade a representative, making about forty in all. All will be mounted and led by a body of bluecoats.

The committee having in charge the line of march went over several routes Friday and made a selection which only needs the sanction of the Trades and Labor Assembly before being made public. Rapid progress is being made by the committee and within a week or ten days all preparations for the big affair will be completed. The committee meets again next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

KICKED HER OUT OF THE SALOON.

A Milwaukee Woman Claims to Have Been Brutally Treated by a Rumseller.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. Dora Potricus of No. 933 Bolton street will die, the doctors say, from injuries sustained by being forcibly ejected from S. Pizorski's saloon at the corner of Humboldt avenue and Wright street. Pizorski was arrested this afternoon, and should the woman die he will be indicted for manslaughter. According to Mrs. Potricus' story, she went to the saloon Friday night to try and induce her husband, who was drinking there, to go home with her. Pizorski seized her and while ejecting her from the place kicked her. Pizorski says that the woman raised such a disturbance in his saloon that he was forced to eject her, but denies that he used any violence.

John Hogan, a district messenger boy, was crushed beneath his horse, which stumbled over a fallen telephone wire on Clybourn street today. The boy sustained internal injuries which may prove fatal.

Senator Farwell Resting Comfortably.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—Senator Farwell having suffered a good deal last night and this morning, his physician performed a slight operation today. Since the operation, which was not of a dangerous character, the Senator has rested comfortably.

SHORT ARTICLES ON CURRENT TOPICS are invited by THE TRIBUNE for publication in next Sunday's issue. For the best article of 300 words on any subject suggested by the news of the day THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. Articles not entitled to a prize may be printed without compensation.

SHOT BY PINKERTON MEN.

Serious Trouble with the Strikers at Albany Yesterday.

FIVE CITIZENS WOUNDED.

The Railroad Guards Fire Into an Inoffensive Crowd.

INNOCENT SPECTATORS SUFFER.

Several Attempts Made to Lynch the Assailants.

GRAVE FEARS OF STILL MORE RIOTING.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Today was the most disastrous day in the history of the New York Central railroad strike. Fifteen Pinkerton men are under the care of surgeons and five citizens are so badly wounded that there are fears for their recovery. Three Pinkerton men were arrested and one was so severely handled by the mob that the police surgeon had to dress his wounds. The trouble occurred at the Van Woort street crossing, a few blocks west of the passenger depot and where the freight-trains run onto the bridge. This morning early crowds began to gather, and by noon there was a huge crowd. Everything was quiet until 1:10 o'clock, when a freight-train came down from West Albany. On the top of each car were two Pinkerton men armed with repeating rifles, and as the cars passed by they flourished their arms.

Suddenly and without provocation one of the men fired, and Richard Dwyer, a boy of 12 years, fell, shot in the thigh. The excitement was intense, and a rush was made for the train, and James Hatton, who fired the shot, was caught. The police charged the mob, and rescued the man as it was ready to hang him. He had been roughly handled by the crowd. A few minutes after John Houck, a lumberhandler, aged 22 years, was arrested for stoning a train.

At 3 o'clock a freight-train bound west came over the bridge guarded by Pinkerton men. When it reached the city several Pinkerton men, without provocation, opened fire. Mrs. Thomas E. Hogan was shot through the leg and a small boy was shot in the thigh. The crowd by this time was wrought up to a fearful pitch of excitement and only by the efficiency of the local police, aided by committees from the strikers, were they kept back. At 4 o'clock, when the excitement had begun to cool down, another freight-train came through and the Pinkerton men again fired into the crowd, a boy named Frank Parks receiving the bullet in his arm. Officer Munn jumped on the train and tried to find the man but was unsuccessful. He was carried back to East Albany on another train, and there was assaulted by Pinkerton men, although he was in full uniform. All the police of the city are massed at this point, and trouble is expected tonight. Robert Pinkerton asked for the release of Thomas Burke, who was arrested under arms, but Chief Willard refused, saying that the men were inciting the people to violence. Mr. Pinkerton said that it was simply a matter of protecting the new brakemen and was necessary.

Hatton claims to have been struck with a stone in the chest, while his companion, who was on duty at that point, was knocked down and severely hurt by a gang of roughs. Then he fired his revolver into the crowd, the ball stri

ciple of our organization to take a striker's place. The Grievance Committee was sent to meet with Mr. Burrows and it was treated very discourteously. The switchmen are the fountain heads of the railroad and are entitled to some little consideration. Mr. Burrows is himself an employé of the road and should treat other men as courteously as he would want to be treated. The members of the lodge were no doubt angry when they learned of the treatment the committee received."

"Are the firemen interested in this strike?"

"Not yet. Grand Master Sargent is somewhere in the East, and I expect to meet him before my return. I do not expect, however, that there will be any more trouble."

It is likely that Superintendent Burrows will decline to talk with Mr. Sweeney, in which event the strike will assume a more serious form.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—Grand-Master Sargent of the Firemen's Brotherhood and Grand-Chief Howard of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors left today for Buffalo where a meeting of the grand officers of the four orders in the federation will be held tomorrow to determine whether the firemen and conductors who are members of the brotherhood order, brakemen and switchmen shall strike. Sargent is President of the Federation Council and is much opposed to this strike. He said before leaving that the question would be decided by noon tomorrow and that he would oppose the strike.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—S. E. Wilkinson, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, left here this morning for Buffalo to attend a meeting of the heads of the several railroad organizations called to consider the New York Central strike.

PREPARING TO MEET WEBB.

The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor Meet in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—[Special.]—Members of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor and of the local assemblies held a long conference with General Master Workman Powderly this evening at the St. Cloud Hotel. Nothing new was done, no further reports being made to Mr. Powderly, the board being unable to take action on account of a quorum not being present. A. W. Wright of Canada will arrive tomorrow and he will make up the number necessary to enable the board to go ahead. Mr. Powderly himself has not arranged definite plans with regard to visiting Mr. Webb. He is engaged in investigating the strike and the causes that led up to it, and his future action will be governed by the conclusions at which he arrives as to the justice of the strike. Reports are in his hands on all but one point of the difficulty, and he will probably decide by Tuesday morning.

The members of the board were considerably angered at the idea of being shadowed by detectives in the employ of the railroad company, for this, they declare, is being done.

There is one phase of the strike which has aroused considerable comment, not among the railroad officials alone, but among all who have noticed it. It is the apparent confidence of the strikers. In spite of the fact that the companies are running all passenger-trains and promise tomorrow to begin moving freight as well, and in spite of their claims that the trouble is virtually over and the strike a thing of the past the strikers themselves remain calm and firm as ever. Every meeting at Wendell's Hall is attended by an enthusiastic crowd, and anywhere from four to fourteen speeches are made promising an early and successful termination of the strike to the men.

NO DANGER SIGNALS IN SIGHT.

Vanderbilt Employes Say There Will Be No Strike---Rock Island Men at Work.

No indication of an impending strike on the Vanderbilt railroads has reached either the officials or the men through any official channel yet as far as the Chicago end is concerned. It was not possible that there should be any such intimation, inasmuch as the strike is by no means assured. Grand Master Sweeney of the switchmen did not arrive in Buffalo till Saturday evening and it was not expected he would make any move Sunday.

The switchmen in the Chicago yards have not been notified of any impending trouble. Nevertheless they are a little restless. Ever since the New York Central strike began they have been talking over the possibility of an extension of the strike, and an order to leave their work would not surprise them.

Up to the present time, however, this is all in the air. In the yards of the Michigan Central, the Michigan Southern, the Nickel Plate, and the Northwestern the men were working as usual. Several of the men were approached on the matter but did not want to talk. They had heard nothing about it, they said, and did not know what would happen. "One thing is sure," said a Michigan Central man; "we will not take the bread out of other men's mouths and they can't compel us to do it."

The switchmen of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern are not members of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, with the exception of about a dozen. The men employed there are those who took the places of the strikers in 1886. But there is a feeling among them that they would like to redeem themselves in the eyes of their fellow-workmen. They do not relish the name of "scabs" which is still applied to them on account of their action four years ago, and they would like to rid themselves of that name. Furthermore, whether union men or not, Chicago switchmen always stick together. So in case of a strike being ordered on the Vanderbilt lines the Lake Shore men would probably be in line with their fellow-workmen.

The strike of the switchmen on the Rock Island railroad came to an end at 6:45 last evening, just twenty-four hours after it began. The trouble has not yet been adjusted, but the men resumed work in accordance with an understanding with Division Superintendent Chamberlain that he would personally investigate the circumstances of the discharge of Switchman Murphy by Yardmaster Corey, which was the occasion of the strike.

From the depot on Van Buren street south, and particularly up to the Sixteenth street crossing, the yard was without a living object. On the Twelfth street viaduct people stopped and gazed curiously at the long line of freight-cars in the yards and passed on. And all this because Mr. Murphy was discharged. The strike of the switchmen accomplished what they claimed it would. It put a stop to freight transportation. Reaching from Harrison street south to nearly Fourteenth street was a long string of freight-cars, winding over various tracks and switches. On either side were numerous shorter strings, and everywhere was evidence that something was wrong. At 4:30 a little switch-engine came rushing down to Harrison street and stopped there. No effort was made to interfere with passenger traffic or the shipment of perishable goods.

Regarding the subject of the conference held Saturday by a committee of engine and train men of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Chicago and Indiana Coal railways with General Manager Saul, an engineer said yesterday: "There are no grievances against the road. The managers treat us fairly, and the trouble, such as it is, originated in this way: During the term of Vice-President Lyford as manager the men were allowed a certain amount per hour for overtime. A new schedule went into effect a short time ago. The new manager, Mr. Saul, has misconstrued the regulations regarding overtime, so there is really nothing at that would precipitate a strike. The men are all used well and have few, if any, complaints to make."

Keep Your Skirts Clean.

Woe to the man or woman whose soiled linen is laid open for inspection in the court of justice.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

The 7-year-old daughter of Giuseppi Campanari, the Boston musician, was accidentally scalded to death yesterday.

Henry Parish quarreled with a man named Thompson near Tintic, Nev., killed him and was lynched. Thompson was Parish's second victim.

At Bloomsburg, Pa., yesterday, Frank Schwiaski and Patrick Monahan were shot and seriously wounded by John Winnies. Schwiaski and Monahan had insulted Winnies' wife.

George Hyde, who came to California in 1846, from Philadelphia, died at San Francisco, Saturday, aged 71 years. He was the second Alcalde of San Francisco, being appointed in 1848 to succeed Washington Bartlett.

A cyclone struck the town of Belmont, West Va., in the centre of the new Eureka oil field, on the Ohio river, yesterday, and did damage to the amount of several thousand dollars. Oil derricks and buildings were leveled in all directions. No lives were lost.

Saturday evening the Hercules Torpedo company's magazine, near Buckland, was blown up, and the concussion destroyed everything around it. A locomotive on the Lake Erie & Western road set fire to the grass along the track, and it finally reached the magazine, which was blown to fragments.

WALL STREET AND LABOR

EFFECT OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL STRIKE ON THE MARKET.

Strength of the Vanderbilts Shown—Principal Bear Drives Made at the Grangers—Rock Island Severely Pounded Despite Its Big August Earnings, and Burlington Sold Down—Friday's Sudden Flurry —A Dip in Chicago Gas Stock—Other Securities.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The *Times* in its financial review says:

The week opened with the strike on and money rates at 10 to 25 per cent. Consequently the market was depressed. Monday, however, was the day of lowest prices. Since then there has been an improvement, but the street was somewhat exercised yesterday when the bank statement appeared and showed that the banks were $600,000 below legal reserve. This is probably as low as they will get. The speedy victory of the New York Central company, more ease in money with a better tone in the London market, and specially the rising value of silver, were the bullish influences which operated to strengthen prices. The strength of the Vanderbilt organization as against that of the Knights of Labor, and the fact that the two leading Vanderbilt stocks have passed off the list of speculatives, were equally demonstrated by the result of these labor troubles.

A few years ago the dealings in New York Central and Lake Shore under such a condition of affairs as appeared last Saturday and Monday would have run up to two or three hundred thousand, and the fluctuations of price would certainly have been eight or nine points. But of late years a progressive absorption of these stocks by investors has removed them from the street, until the amount of stock left afloat is small. The process has been more complete with Central than with Lake Shore; and the day the strike was ordered there was not a single transaction recorded in that stock. The trading in both stocks over the three or four days covered by the strike—that is, during which it looked serious—was in Central only 2,000 or 3,000, and the range of price about 2 per cent. With Lake Shore there was more activity. It moved about 3 per cent, and some 10,000 to 15,000 shares were done. Such trading, under conditions which at one time would have shaken the whole market, may be called phenomenal.

Lake Shore and Central are no longer trading stocks. Possibly the Vanderbilt people put in supporting orders, as is their custom on occasions; but supporting orders would not have effected such results had there been much floating stock. The traders must look to other stocks of this system in the future to make their market turns on, such as Canada Southern, the "Three Cs," and the Chesapeakes.

The principal bear drive was made at the grangers. Mr. Cammack said he did not sell stocks on a strike, and whatever selling he was doing was on the crop damage. Rock Island was severely pounded, although the company is making the biggest August earnings it ever made. This stock seems as favorite a bear target as Missouri Pacific or as Atchison used to be.

A sudden flurry was made Friday afternoon by the quick selling down of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, for what reasons does not appear. When brokers were scurrying round to borrow money at 20 and 25 per cent, and banks were calling in their loans or marking up the rates on them, it did look rather blue for the market. Everybody who was long of stocks seemed to be inquiring where we were to get money, while those interested on the short side were positive that none could be got. It was at this time that Deacon White's Lackawanna fell away, despite his bull proclamations over the wires; Reading looked sick, Union Pacific fell to 57, Rock Island to 87½, Atchison to 40, and the rest of the railway share list went the same way.

In the industrials Chicago Gas took a dip to 52. Cotton Oil was roused from its lifeless state enough to decline a little, Lead did the same, while the usually volatile Sugar stock distinguished itself by remaining steady. When the market turned it ran up from 81 to 84, but zigzagged back, closing at 82 bid yesterday.

Chicago Gas closed at 55 bid. It was the strong buying of St. Paul, said to be on London account, which helped turn the market for the grangers; and London buying of Louisville and Nashville carried that from 83½ to 86, at which figure it sold yesterday. Atchison rose three or four points on a good showing of earnings for the second week of August.

It was noticeable that the stocks which have a London market were the quickest to recover from the temporary depression, and the cables from that side told of easier money, a more buoyant tone to speculation, and Thursday a considerable strengthening of the Bank of England reserves. There have been no more gold exports, as the money rates were too high, and there will be none while they remain so. The question of replenishing the bank reserves is rather an anxious one for the street, and rumors are current of a large block of bonds being offered to the Treasury, but the proposition most discussed is that of redeeming the whole outstanding issue of 4½ per cent bonds—about $108,000,000—which come due a year from Sept. 1. A Washington dispatch quotes Secretary Windom as saying he was considering the matter. Great interest was manifested in regard to the first offerings of silver to the Government, which were made Wednesday. Since the prospect of the enactment of a Silver bill became clear and Wall street began in a hesitating sort of way to speculate in the metal, about 6,000,000 ounces accumulated here and were represented by the certificates of deposit dealt in on the exchange. In the same time the price of the metal rose from below 100 cents to 114 cents per ounce, the London market price generally following a fraction or so behind the New York quotation. The amount of the offerings made Wednesday, it was argued, would establish prices. When it was found that only about 1,000,0000 ounces were offered at from 112½ up to 114 much satisfaction was expressed, as it was held to prove conclusively that there was no large amount of silver pressing for sale at those figures; and further, that the next purchases for the government must be made at higher ones. Friday the offerings were 704,000 ounces at 114 to 115¼, and the Treasury took what was offered—also about 115, which was a point above the figure of the Wednesday purchases. The London price has had to follow ours upward. The silver men are much elated, and it is certain that the stock market has been influenced for the better more by this success in raising the price of silver in the markets of the world than by any other event of the week. It is claimed now that the rise of silver to a parity with gold is a certainty. The fact that the accumulation of silver in our market has been comparatively small, while the price has risen fifteen points, and while there is the largest customer for it whose purchases are obligatory, is pointed to as proof that the late low price of silver has been largely artificial. With silver on a parity with gold there will, it is claimed, be a permanent rise in the prices of our agricultural products, while the country will be supplied monthly with several million dollars additional money, which, although representing silver, will be of the same value for international trade as gold certificates.

ON FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Effect of the Silver Law of the United States on the Markets of Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—There was a fair demand for discount during the last week at 3¾@3⅞. Toward the end of the week the stock exchange developed unexpected activity and strength. Numerous dealings in silver securities led the way to a general recovery. The prospect of cheaper money, the settlement of the New York and Welsh strikes, and the improving harvest reports were among the leading factors of the revival, which has come sooner than was anticipated. Dealers now count upon a large business being done throughout the autumn and winter. The rise in silver has led to a marked advance in Indian rupee paper, yesterday's advance alone being 2. India Government stock has risen since Wednesday 3 per cent. English railroad securities were strong during the week, with an average advance of 1¼ per cent. American railroads rose daily under large speculative buying. The week's variations in prices include the following increases: Denver preferred, 3¾; Louisville and Nashville, 3½; Mexican Central firsts 3; Norfolk and Western preferred, 2¾; Union Pacific, 1¾; Mexican Central, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and Central Pacific, 1¼ each, Lake Shore, 1¼; New York, Ontario and Western, and Mexican Central priority bonds 1 each; Ohio and Mississippi and Wabash preferred at ¾ each; Denver mortgage and Wabash ordinary, ½ each. Canadians were firm; Grand Trunk first preference and guaranteed advanced 1 and ordinary and second preference ½. Mexican railway experienced a boom; ordinary advanced 6½; seconds 6½, firsts 8½, and debenture sixes 2. Breweries were flat; Allsopp's ordinary dropped 4 and Frank Jones' ¾. Copper shares were in demand; Rio Tinto advanced 1. Nitrate shares were firm; primitives advanced ¾. The American and English demand for the Coats stock has exceeded over £15,000,000. India council drafts sell at 1s 8d per rupee, against 1s 5d before the American Silver bill had assumed actuality. There was considerable buying of rupee paper during the week. The report that a chemical union had been formed proves incorrect. There has been a hitch in the negotiations, with delays in formulating the constitution of the syndicate.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—On the Bourse the last week business was active and prices showed a general advance. The advances for the week include: Three per cent rentes, 85c; Credit Foncier shares, 8¾f; Bank of France shares, 10f; and Rio Tintos, 20f. Panama Canal have declined 2½f. At yesterday's settlement money was plentiful and Contangoes were easy.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Business was active on the Boerse the week past, especially in bank and mining shares and foreign securities. Yesterday's closing quotations include: Prussian consols, 106.40; Mexican sixes, 97.50; Deutsche Bank, 168; Handels Gesellschaft, 171.50; Laura Mine, 154.75; German Lloyd, 152.50; Roubles, 246.10 (against 241 last week); short exchange on London, 20.43; long do, 20.24½; private discount, 3.

The Mendelssohns are to join Pyens of Amsterdam and Schroeder of London in establishing a Transvaal national bank.

The Hungarian wheat harvest is estimated at 80,000,000 cwts., half of which will be exported. The value of the crop is placed at 140,000,000 florins.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 13.—A good amount of business was done on the Boerse last week and prices were strong. Yesterday's closing quotations include: Italian fives, 95.40; Russian fours, 98.30; Spanish fours, 75.75; Austrian credit, 276; Austrian silver rente, 79.75; short exchange on London, 20.43; private discount, 3¼.

CLEARINGS OF THE WEEK.

Gross Exchanges of Last Week Compared with the Same Time in 1889.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the clearing-houses in the cities named, gives the gross exchanges for the week ending Aug. 16, with the rates per cent of increase or decrease, as against the similar amounts for the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 690,103,863	14.9	....
Boston	86,409,975	16.9	....
Chicago	76,397,000	13.2	....
Philadelphia	23,111,381	....	....
St. Louis	20,716,722	9.2	....
San Francisco	20,508,596	13.3	....
Pittsburg	13,408,235	24.8	....
Baltimore	13,402,686	4.4	....
Cincinnati	11,174,000	16.8	....
Kansas City	9,739,009	14.9	....
Buffalo	7,302,413	158.4	....
Milwaukee	6,580,000	44.9	....
Louisville	6,974,602	9.7	....
New Orleans	5,926,866	15.1	....
Detroit	7,453,537	4.5	....
Cleveland	5,634,249	61.4	....
Denver	4,750,286	27.0	....
Providence	4,699,300	7.9	....
Minneapolis	5,045,749	32.9	....
St. Paul	3,880,372	....	13.7
Omaha	5,040,079	7.6	....
Columbus	2,422,400	8.9	....
Duluth	2,159,577	113.2	....
Richmond	2,397,263	17.8	....
Dallas	1,963,176	21.0	....
Indianapolis	1,966,253	20.2	....
Hartford	967,843	....	31.5
St. Joseph	1,538,091	22.3	....
Washington	1,448,296	48.3	....
Peoria	1,638,065	16.1	....
New Haven	1,214,386	14.9	....
Portland, Ore	1,671,887	32.6	....
Memphis	2,192,176	66.4	....
Springfield	1,104,244	....	6.6
Fort Worth	1,268,809	99.9	....
Worcester	1,006,745	1.4	....
Portland, Me	1,119,429	23.2	....
Wilmington	746,531	10.1	....
Tacoma	972,121	66.9	....
Wichita	864,720	24.6	....
Grand Rapids	715,196	12.8	....
Sioux City	832,546	86.1	....
Galveston	799,976	24.6	....
Birmingham	595,279	9.2	....
Norfolk	626,037	23.3	....
Syracuse	724,907	17.1	....
Chattanooga	703,100	55.9	....
Des Moines	574,773	24.2	....
Lowell	647,396	....	3.8
Lincoln	570,232	66.3	....
Lexington	405,345	....	....
New Haven	393,006	17.1	....
Los Angeles	491,970	....	14.3
Topeka	333,916	....	11.7
Montreal	8,770,299	7.6	....
Halifax	1,230,337	19.8	....
Nashville	2,370,687	....	....
*Toledo	1,581,368	....	....
*Salt Lake City	1,623,475	....	....
*Seattle	1,028,011	....	....
*Rochester	1,252,760	....	....
Total	$1,115,303,091	13.2	....
Outside New York	425,299,228	10.3	....

*Not included in totals; no clearing-house at this time last year.

NEW NOVEL BY COUNT LEO TOLSTOL

The Noted Russian Author Writes Another Book Likely to Create a Sensation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—[Special.]—Readers of the famous "Kreutzer Sonata" will be interested to hear that the author, Count Leo F. Tolstoi, has another work almost ready for the press. Like the "Kreutzer Sonata," it deals with moral questions, and is likely to cause a great sensation. The plot is simple and is based on facts. A young girl of a well-to-do family is the heroine. Of an eccentric nature she is gradually seized by the fever of revolution, which impels her to cut her hair like a man, smoke innumerable cigars, and otherwise act in a most unwomanly manner. In due time she falls in love and being betrayed is driven from home by her angry parents. Having no money she is obliged to place her child in a foundling hospital and there the nurse who has charge of the little one and is also a mother herself decides for some unexplained reason to adopt the foundling and leave her own child in its place. Meanwhile the eccentric heroine marries the father of her child. When her father dies she inherits his property, and having by this time forsworn her revolutionary ideas she resolves to remove her little son from the hospital and provide him with a more comfortable home. When she reaches the hospital, however, she discovers that one of the two children has just died, and that the nurse refuses to surrender the other. Finally the case is referred to a judge and his verdict is in favor of the nurse.

So the story ends, and the natural inference is that the ex-revolutionist has lost her child, and is punished in this way for her many grievous offenses against society.

As in the "Kreutzer Sonata" Count Tolstoi inveighed against legalized marital licentiousness so in this book he inveighs against gluttony and drunkenness, and shows how contrary they are to the natural condition of man.

CONVICTED ON FALSE TESTIMONY.

A Dying Man Confesses to Having Wrongfully Sent Two Men to Prison for Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—In San Quentin Prison serving life sentences are the Alviso brothers, Spanish-Americans, whom the death-bed confession of a Mexican recently showed to be innocent, and sent to prison on perjured testimony. At Salinas, Monterey County, in 1879, a sheep-herder named John Rhuland was missed. No one was able to explain his mysterious absence until months later when a Mexican boy named Euladio Martinez startled the community by reporting that he had seen Francisco and José Maria Alviso murder the sheep-herder in his cabin and then set fire to it, cremating the body. For a time it looked as though the Alviso brothers would be lynched, but the strong feeling against them abated when they quietly surrendered themselves. At their trial they proved Martinez was a thief and that he hated them bitterly because José had whipped him for theft. Still the jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, and the Judge sentenced them for life. They went to prison in December, 1879, nearly eleven years ago. Martinez soon followed them to prison for robbery and again for horse-stealing. Martinez sickened recently, and on his deathbed he confessed to the Chaplain that he had testified falsely in the trial of the Alviso brothers and that they were innocent. He had been induced to perjure himself by one Harry Thompson Eslinas (now deceased) and had received from him for so doing $20 in money, a suit of clothes, and a railroad ticket to San José. The facts were first made public today and an attempt will be made to secure a pardon for the Alvisos.

TROTTERS WORTH SEEING

AN EXCELLENT PROGRAM FOR THE FIRST DAY'S SPORT.

Large Fields Scheduled to Start in the 2:40 and 2:24 Classes, and Exciting Contests of Speed Sure to Result—A Match Race and an Exhibition Trot by Faustino Among the Events—List of Entries for the Day.

Today the trotters will begin to fly around the track at Washington Park, and there is nothing wanting in the horses, drivers, condition of track, or weather to insure the greatest meeting ever held in Chicago. All that is required is a liberal attendance by lovers of the true American breed of horses—the trotter—and the indications are that in this respect there will be nothing to complain of. Such a list of high-class trotters and pacers as are now assembled at the track has not heretofore been thought possible. All the cracks that have been winning money and glory down the grand circuit are here. The desire to see Sunol, the queen of the turf, whose record of 2:10½ as a 3-year-old was the sensation in the trotting world last year, is such that she will be exhibited and sent for a quarter next Wednesday. The same day Jack and Palo Alto will trot a match race. Next Saturday, or possibly before, Sunol will endeavor to beat Maud S.' time, 2:08¾.

The program for today is a varied one. The first event is a match race for $1,000 between Charles H. Stiles' stallion Electwood and H. T. White's Scotsman. Mr. White expressed some doubt yesterday about there being a race, saying that he expected the other side to back out.

The following horses will start in the 2:40 class trot for a purse of $1,000:

Allen Farm, Pittsfield, Mass., b. m., Miss Majolica, by Startle.

Hickory Grove Farm, Racine, b. m., Clara Wilkes, by Onward.

Highland Park Farm, Chicago, b. m., Coldwater Belle, by Tom Hunter.

G. A. Fitch, South Bend, Ind., b. g., St. Joe, unknown.

W. H. Knight, Chicago, b. g., Sir Arthur, by Keystone.

Forest City Farm, Cleveland, O., ch. m., Henrietta, by Monaco.

C. W. Williams, Independence, g. m., Erina, by Aleyone.

M. E. McHenry, Independence, b. s., Idolph, by Idol.

John Dickerson, Greensburg, Ind., br. g., Kenwood, by Fairy Gift.

H. D. McKinney, Janesville, Wis., b. m. Phallene, by Phallamont.

N. B. Smith, Kewanee, Ill., b. s., Keller, by King Rene.

H. L. & T. D. Stout, Dubuque, Ia., b. m., Utility, by Electioneer.

Then follows an exhibition by Faustino, the phenomenal 2-year-old trotter, who will endeavor to beat his own record of 2:35.

The 2:24 class trot for a purse of $1,000 will close the day's sport. The following are scheduled to start:

W. P. Riggs, Rock Rapids, Ia., b. g., John W., by John Wentworth.

Edgewood Stock Farm, Terre Haute, Ind., ch. m., Laurabel, by Belmont.

A. B. Harris, Norwalk, Conn., g. g., Sir Gay, by Billy Wilson.

Fred Seacord, Galesburg, Ill., Prince Edward, by King Rene.

Rush Park Farm, Independence, b. g., Harry Medium, by Happy Medium.

W. B. Fasig, Cleveland, O., b. s., Oakhurst, by Victor Bismarck.

H. D. McKinney, Janesville, Wis., b. m., Phallamont Girl, by Phallamont.

Budd Doble, Chicago, g. g., So Long, by Ere Long.

W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky., br. g., New York Central, by Simmons.

D. T. Foster, Bloomington, b. m., Carrie Walton, by Gov. Sprague.

S. N. Clement, Colon, Mich., g. s., Silver Cloud, by Mambrino Chief Jr.

Mr T. D. Hiscock, who has been engaged as starter, will call the first race promptly at 2 o'clock.

SLAVIN COMMENCING TRAINING.

The Australian Champion Preparing for His Fight with Joe McAuliffe.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Frank P. Slavin, the Australian champion, will go into strict training Monday for his approaching fight with Joe McAuliffe. Accompanied by his trainer, "Jack" Lewis, Slavin will take up his quarters at Swift Hotel, Harwich, Dover Court, and having taken his farewell drink tonight will henceforth eschew spirits and cultivate muscle. Today Slavin said: "McAuliffe is a first-class man and no one knows it better than I do. He is a taller man than I am and a heavier man. I stand 6 feet 1 inch to his 6 feet 4 inches, and he will fight at nearly fifteen stone to my thirteen stone two pounds. Then he's as strong as a horse, and as for thighs I never saw a pair on any man as big as his. In reach I should judge we are about equal, but I flatter myself I have qualities he will find it hard to beat—my quickness and my hard hitting. I have run 100 yards in less than eleven seconds, and as for hard hitting—well, ask anybody who has seen me fight, ask Mack Dooly for instance. McAuliffe has fought ten times to a finish and been beaten only once, by Peter Jackson. That's all right, but I have fought twenty-five times to a finish and never been beaten. As far as I can make out from a careful study of McAuliffe's record, he will stand up like a man and take his medicine and be game to the last. That's the kind of a fighter I like to meet. None of this fainting and shaking hands when you get through for me. When I fight I do fight, and when the fight is over there's got to be one of us who is not in shape to shake hands or do anything else. If a man I'd been punching came up and wanted to shake hands with me I would feel like punching him again.

"I don't need to do anything like the training that is necessary for McAuliffe," said he, "and that accounts for my commencing a couple of weeks later than he. McAuliffe, as you know, is carrying around with him a couple of stone of superfluous fat, whereas I, on the contrary, will, if anything, have to take on weight before the fight. You see I am always in condition, for the simple reason that I am always taking exercise. Go in for dieting when I train? Not a bit. I eat what I want and as much as I want, and if I feel like drinking a couple of glasses of beer I do it. If I feel in first-rate trim on some particular morning perhaps I will put on my sneakers and do fifteen or eighteen miles, and if the next day I don't feel like making such an effort I will only do half as much, or possibly nothing at all. I never go by cut-and-dried rules. Of course I have a trainer, but he is never my master."

A PRIZE-FIGHT FIASCO.

Two Heavyweights Walk Around in the Ring for Over an Hour.

A prize-fight between two heavyweights, by name Charles Angel and Jack Sanders, was announced to come off yesterday morning. It came off on schedule time and resulted in a walking-match. Angel stands six feet two and a half inches in height and weighs 195 pounds. He has all the development of a giant. Sanders weighs 190 pounds and is shorter than Angel, thus having much the worst of it as regards reach. The affair had been well tipped, and at least 300 people assembled to witness it. A special train had been provided at a point within the city limits, rounded up a regular train, which pulled out of Chicago at a little after 11. The point from which the special train was to start was reached about 12 o'clock, and as the rain had commenced to fall there was a hot time on hand to get under cover. The crowd crawled under the freight-cars and sought every conceivable place of shelter. Many were unable to find cover, and stood out in the rain until drenched. It was 4 o'clock yesterday morning before the train was ready and the crowd crawled into it with fervent thanks. After a short run a stop was made and the ring pitched. It was found that the State line had not been crossed, and Frank Glover, who was behind Sanders, refused to proceed further until the State line was passed. Another start was made and a final halt made near Maynard, Ind. Here the ring was pitched in a wheatfield and the men were soon ready for action. It was 7 o'clock and the rain was falling in a steady stream, drenching the spectators and making the ring a mud puddle. Skin-tight gloves were used. Mr. Bennett was chosen referee. Frank Glover was behind Sanders, while Red Skinner took care of Angel.

The fight was a farce. The men would walk around each other at a safe distance, but such a thing as striking a blow never seemed to enter their minds. In the first eighteen rounds just four blows were exchanged. In the nineteenth round there were some light exchanges, but no damage was done. When the twenty-ninth round was reached the referee, to the delight of everybody, declared the affair a draw. It was 12 o'clock yesterday when the sports reached the city, and a disgusted crowd they were. The fight was for $200 a side and the gate receipts.

LA BLANCHE TO FIGHT MITCHELL.

The Battle to Take Place in Seattle—Pugilistic News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—George La Blanche the Marine, has decided to go to Seattle, Wash., at once where he has been offered a fat purse to fight young Mitchell, the coast middle-weight champion. Mitchell has again expressed his willingness to give Dempsey's only conquerer a "go." La Blanche will in all likehood second his friend Mike Lucie of Troy, N. Y., in his battle with George Wingsworth in the Seattle Club Auditorium next Wednesday night. La Blanche, who is now on a hunt for dollars, would not be averse to fighting the winner of the Lucie-Wingsworth contest. Jack Sullivan of Oceanside, and Billy Manning of Los Angeles, two crack welter-weights, fought a sixty-eight round battle in the Silver Gate Club of San Diego Friday night. The battle was not finished until 2:20 o'clock this morning. Sullivan was the winner. Manning succumbed to a blow on the ribs after having the victor nearly cut to shreds on three or four occasions. Both men were badly punished.

Danny Needham, the celebrated stout lightweight, now residing in Alabama, just across the bay, yesterday received an offer of a $700 purse for a finish battle with Jim Lindsay of Omaha, the winner to take all. The Magic City Athletic Club of Omaha made the proposition and also offered Needham $100 for expenses. Both men were to weigh under 140 pounds one hour before the battle. Needham replied that he would not fight for less than $1,000 and $120 for expenses. If they fail to raise the desired purse, Needham will go after the scalps of Carroll, McAuliffe, Bowen, or some of the tiptoppers of his class.

NEW RULES FOR PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

The California Athletic Club Adopts New Plans for Its Contests.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—Herman Cook, who has refereed every finish battle that ever took place in the rooms of the California Athletic Club, sets forth the rules formulated by himself and President L. R. Fulda, which will in future govern the famous club's contests. "The trouble which has been brought upon us," said Mr. Cook, "is in a measure the fault of Joe McAuliffe and Peter Jackson, or their managers, who went all over the country with immense bills showing themselves as California Club representatives in fighting costume and with bare fists, when as a matter of fact we never had a contest in our club with anything but big four or five ounce gloves so padded that they would not injure a baby permanently. A new feature of our future contests will be that we will abolish the office of master of ceremonies. The master of ceremonies has heretofore introduced referee, principals, seconds, and bottle-holders, and after the men who were matched for a finish came into the ring he always told them to get ready for battle. Hereafter the finish bouts will enter the ring with the gloves on and will go on with the exhibition for which they were engaged at once, and will also rely hereafter on the electric watch for the time in each three minute round and will have no outside timekeeper for the men and no referees. Timekeepers and referees belong entirely to the prize-ring and by our actions we wish to demonstrate that we can give scientific boxing exhibitions free from the brutalities of the prize-ring."

FOUGHT TO THEIR LAST GASP.

A Brutal Dog Fight Results in the Death of Both Animals.

One of the most fiercely contested and savage dog fights that have ever been seen in this vicinity took place between a couple of Chicago dogs at Niles Center, Ind., Saturday night, the animals being both killed as a result of the terrible battle. The names of the dogs were Dennis, a West Side bull, pure white, owned by Andy Hardy, and Jack the Ripper, a white and brindle, owned by Farmer Bros. The former weighed forty-two pounds and the latter forty-four.

A large crowd of men who delight in such brutal sport went to the fight, and a good deal of money changed hands on the result. Dennis was favorite at 10 to 8. The dogs were both trained down as fine as possible, and as Dennis had killed three in his career he was looked upon as a sure winner, but the other side took all the money that was offered at the odds quoted.

The fight in detail would interest only the comparatively few whose depraved natures see nothing wrong in such a brutal sport. In brief, the combat between the savage brutes lasted two hours and thirty-five minutes without either one turning. They fought at close head and jaw holds, and frequently held each other by the jaw for twenty minutes at a time. Jack the Ripper lost three teeth and Dennis one of his tusks in the fierce struggle. Their heads were chewed and bitten into shreds of skin and lacerated flesh. At the end of the two hours and thirty-five minutes Dennis refused to respond and go over to the other's corner, and the referee awarded the fight to Jack. The owner of Dennis shot his dog in the pit to put him out of his agony, and on the way home Jack the Ripper died from exhaustion.

MARINE NEWS OF THE GREAT LAKES.

The Propeller Armour Reaches Detroit in Better Condition than Expected.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 17.—The Armour reached this port this morning. There is considerable corn yet in her hold. The grain looks to be in much better condition than would be supposed, considering the time it has been under water. It will be given away to any one that comes alongside to receive it.

The Armour is drawing thirteen feet, and will not be docked until she is further lightered. The only place where the Armour leaks is on the starboard bow, where she was struck by the Marion. Reed feels very proud over the successful termination of his undertaking.

Lying Wind-Bound at Racine.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—Lying in port here wind-bound is the W. H. Dunham, Jessie Winter, and Caledonia. The schooner Vega is at anchor under the point. A fresh Northeaster is blowing.

Movement of Vessels Aug. 17.

Port Colborne—Up—Hecla. Down—W. L. Frost.

Port Dalhousie—Up—American. Down—Gov. Smith, Langdon.

Duluth—Arrived—J. E. Owen, Michigan, Nicholson, Geo. H. Hope.

Gladstone—Cleared—Conestoga, Erie, four; McBrier, Cleveland, ore.

Milwaukee—Arrived—Peerless, Juniatis, E. P. Wilbur, E. B. James, Chicago.

Manitowoc—Arrived—Chauncy Hurlbut, Lineria. Cleared—L. B. Coates, Milwaukee.

Owen Sound—Arrived—Northern Belle with tug King from the North Shore for the dry-dock.

Lorain—Arrived—Tom Adams, M. T. Wilcox, John Jewett, Oregon. Cleared—Siberia, Duluth, coal.

Erie—Kate Winslow, Marquette, Davis, Toledo Cleared—Juanita, Chicago; Anobieck, Port Dover.

Two Harbors—Arrived—Neebigo, Mary Woolson, Brightie. Departed—Lockwood, ore to Cleveland; Ira Owen, ore to Chicago.

Escanaba—Arrived—R. Wallace, D. Wallace, C. Eddy, Cleveland; Tom Adams, M. T. Wilcox, Craig, Bruce, Clint, Butts, Street, Massachusetts. Cleared—Clyde, Kaliyuga, Fontana, Buffalo.

South Chicago—Arrived—Smith with scow, Harper, Manistique; Moore, Mediterranean, W. M. Egan, Jura, H. R. Colborn, A. E. Wilde, F. and P. M. No. 2, Wesley, Melvina, Barbarian, B. Mott. Cleared—Parks Foster.

Minorville—Down—Cora, Petrel, Ada Medora, Mariner. Up—Kate Howard, Giad Tidings, Robert Howlett, Maggie Thompson, Elida, Delos DeWolf, Cape Horn, Fearless, Industry, Willard A. Smith, M. Johnson, Mary Mills, Apprentice Boy, Laura.

Toledo—Arrived—Edward Smith, S. C. Reynolds, John Owen, Caledonia, Rodney, Lake Forest, Saxman, Knights Templar, C. B. Benson, Angus Smith, Maria Martin. Cleared with coal—Wyoming, Marine City. With wheat—R. J. Beale, Kate Kelly, Buffalo. With timber—Grantham, Jarden,

GOT SEVENTEEN REPLIES.

A MAN ADVERTISES FOR VICTIMS OF EDWARD A. TRASK.

Saloonkeeper Warkentien's Sample Experience with the Real-Estate Man—Left Four Days Unburied—A Narrow Escape from Drowning Off Jackson Park—Burned by an Exploding Lamp—Pastor Williams and the Law—Other Local Items.

When a man thinks he has been victimized there is sweet consolation for him to know that he is not the only victim. The indignation which rankles in the breast of Louis Warkentien, a saloonkeeper at No. 265 Garfield avenue, against one Edward A. Trask, a real-estate dealer at No. 157 Washington street, is therefore somewhat mitigated.

Mr. Warkentien advertised in the Sunday morning papers asking all who had been swindled by E. A. Trask to communicate with him. Before night he received seventeen replies, and he expects many more today. Mr. Warkentien's story is a fair sample of the whole eighteen, excepting that in or two instances the alleged victims have been helpless widows who could neither defend themselves against the cunning of what they call a real-estate shark nor afford to lose what they did.

Trask has been exposed in the newspapers time and again, but continues to do business at the old stand. Mr. Warkentien's acquaintance with him began in this wise: The saloonkeeper had a flat to let on Burling street. Trask happened to pass one day and saw the "To Rent" sign. He went in, it is said, and accosted Mrs. Warkentien, telling her he was looking for just such a flat for a friend from the country. He concealed both his name and business and Mrs. Warkentien, remarking that she wanted nothing to do with agents, told Trask to send his friend around.

Three months later the flat was rented, Trask's friend failing to materialize. Trask had nothing to do with the renting of the flat, but it is said he sent in a bill for $12 for "commission" just the same, and attempted to bulldoze Mr. Warkentien into paying it.

Shortly afterward Mr. Warkentien advertised his saloon at No. 183 Madison street for sale. Trask sent him a note saying he had a customer looking for just such a place and would pay a good price. Warkentien called upon Trask and the latter repeated his story and demanded 5 per cent if he got $4,000 for the saloon. Warkentien readily consented, as $4,000 was considerably over the price he expected. Trask induced him to sign a paper to bind the bargain. He remembered afterwards that there were several blank lines in the paper he signed. The blank lines were subsequently filled in. Warkentien's son, who was present, bears witness to the interpolations in the blank lines, it is said.

Warkentien sold the saloon himself and Trask brought suit against him under the contract before Justice Boggs of Lake View. Boggs continued the case from time to time in Trask's absence, despite Warkentien's protest, and entailing upon the latter considerable expense for attorney fees. Warkentien relates with great glee how he finally worsted Trask. He discovered that in the precipe the sum sued for had been set down by mistake as $2 instead of $200. So one day Warkentien confessed judgment and paid the amount. Justice Boggs was around to see Warkentien the next day in great distress and begged him to withdraw his confession of judgment, but Warkentien showed the door to the Lincoln avenue dispenser of law and practice.

Among others who have stories to relate about Trask's method of fleecing the public are: P. J. Connor, No. 363 Rush street; Edward Ederer, No. 84 Florence avenue, and Hugh Templeton, No. 213 Randolph street.

J. E. Bargeson of No. 142 South Halsted street wants information about Alexander T. Bell. The former purchased a lunch-room at No. 142 Halsted street of Bell, the latter making affidavit that it was free from incumbrance. A chattel mortgage has turned up, however, and Mr. Bell is wanted.

LEFT UNBURIED FOUR DAYS.

Gross Neglect on Somebody's Part in the Case of Samuel Smith.

Samuel Smith, the colored expressman who lived at No. 507 Victoria alley, dropped dead in front of No. 1311 State street last Thursday morning. Heart-disease was found to be the cause of his death. The body was removed to his late home, but as there was no immediate cash in sight to pay for the burial it remains there yet. It is in an awful condition, decomposition having set in early Friday morning. The stench arising from it has permeated the whole neighborhood and the people have to keep their houses closed to even partially escape it. The body lies in the little front room of the dead man's home covered by a soiled white cloth, and as the place is entirely deserted save by a 17-year-old colored boy named Howard Morris, the curiosity-seeker is at liberty to pursue any investigation he wishes.

The body should have been buried early Saturday morning, as the inquest was held and the certificate of death was issued to Undertaker Elton of No. 28 Third avenue, but no one had been to look after it up to last midnight, and the prospects are that the city authorities will have to move in the matter.

Elton, it appears, was engaged to attend to the burial, and he admitted last night that he had received $10 from the congregation of Zion Church for the purpose, but claimed in extenuation of his failure to do so that $10 only covered the cost of the grave and that he could not take the money for any other purpose. He thought he should receive a second $10 before burying the body, and said he would not touch it until he could see something in it for himself.

Smith had several hundred dollars' worth of property, but regardless of the fact that his estate is worth half a dozen times the cost of a decent burial for his remains the daad body is neglected, and in its present state is a menace to the health of a not too healthy neighborhood.

It is hard to determine just where the blame lies. The death certificate held by Elton would indicate that the Coroner had performed his duty, and the fact that Klaner, who takes charge of all cases when directed by the proper officials, has not been notified, lifts the blame from him.

There are no friends of the dead man to take the matter in charge, and the boy Morris, who lives in the house, does not know what to do. The police at the Harrison Street Station were notified by the indignant neighbors last night, and it is probable that the County Agent will be directed to take charge of the remains early this morning. Smith was 35 years old and lived secluded in his little home. He was unmarried, and although a member of Zion Church, was not such a regular attendant as to make many friends. Howard Morris was employed by him as a helper.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

A Man and a Woman Get a Ducking Off Jackson Park.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon as the steam launch Clarkdale was going out in the lake from Jackson Park with about ten people aboard, and when, opposite the mouth of the canal, a small rowboat, containing a man and a woman, attempted to cross its course, the launch promptly shut off steam and tried to avoid a collision. The man, who was rowing, became confused, and, as high seas were running at the time, could not prevent his boat from driving against the launch. Thousands of pleasure-seekers who were at the park witnessed the collision, and when the crafts came together expected to see the rowers drowned. But, happily for the nerve and pluck of the woman as the boat struck, she jumped for the launch and was followed by her companion. They missed their calculations, however, and fell into the water, from which they were both rescued. Wallace Park, owner of the launch, assisted the man from the lake and Wells B. Sizer, the publisher, pulled the woman on board the launch. Aside from receiving a ducking in the cold waters of the lake, they came out all right from what might have been a serious affair. The man's name was Hans Stevenson and his companion was Matilda Johnson. They were taken to the Home for Incurables, where they are employed.

KEROSENE LAMP EXPLOSION.

Mrs. Ellen McLane, an Aged Lady, May Die of Her Burns—Other Accidents.

Mrs. Ellen McLane of No. 267 North May street was so horribly burned yesterday morning by the explosion of a kerosene lamp that she is likely to lose her life.

She is 60 years old and lived alone in a little frame cottage. Since the death of her husband she has been in the habit of sitting up at night reading by the light of a lamp. Shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Connors, who lives next door, heard loud and agonizing shrieks in Mrs. McLane's house, and instantly calling for help succeeded in attracting the attention of three officers belonging to the West Chicago Avenue Station. They forced open the doors to the cottage, and when they entered the room found the woman lying on the floor, her clothing all ablaze, and the carpet on fire. The broken lamp lay at her side, and the oil, which had been scattered about the room, was burning fiercely. Two of the men gave their attention to the woman and the other extinguished the fire in the room. The officers—Weiskopf, Connolly, and Owens—all had their hands severely burned.

The woman was taken to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, where it was found that she was severely burned from the waist down, and that portions of the flesh on her face and hands had been literally baked. She had also evidently inhaled the hot air, as her tongue was so parched that she could not speak.

Mrs. McLane is the widow of the late Capt. John McLane of Engine Company No. 3. At the time of his death, three years ago, he was the oldest and one of the best known firemen in the city. At a late hour last night the doctors at the hospital said Mrs. McLane had a fair chance to recover.

PASTOR WILLIAMS BOWS TO THE LAW.

The Sunday-School of the "Antis" Not a Success.

The services held yesterday at the First Presbyterian Church of Englewood were attended by less than half the members, and the Sunday-school is going to pieces rapidly owing to the wide open factional fight among the trustees and elders. Those members who read the Sunday newspapers were prepared to hear that a temporary injunction had been issued forbidding Pastor Williams and his adherents from keeping the Sunday-school rooms closed and preventing the church being closed against the Christian Endeavor Society. The morning services were of the usual character except that the pastor announced after the sermon on "The Beatitudes" that he had been requested by the trustees to read the following notice:

> A temporary injunction having been issued late last evening by Judge Grinnell of the Circuit Court, the trustees, not wishing to conflict with the mandates of the court, deem it advisable not to hold a session of the Sunday-school in this room today.

The notice was prepared by the Williams faction and care was taken not to announce that the anti-Williamites, as they call themselves, would hold forth in the Sunday-school rooms in spite of the notice.

Immediately after the congregation had been dismissed the anti-Williams faction, which had its sentries in the school-rooms, took possession without any opposition on the part of the pastor's followers. Horace K. Hurlbut, the Superintendent, tried to draw a crowd to his standard and arouse enthusiasm among his teachers and scholars by vigorous singing of the Salvation Army order, but the larger part of the teachers and scholars stood in the passageways and on the sidewalk, discussing the situation regretfully or indignantly. Some of the ladies whose scholars would not join with the Hurlbut faction had no place to hold their classes, and were disgusted at the turn the fight had taken.

The trouble is now out of the presbytery's hands until the injunction proceedings are disposed of, and in the meantime the anti-Williamites will be allowed to run things to suit themselves, so far as the school and Young People's Society are concerned. The seven trustees who are ranged on the minister's side were expecting that the case would be taken into the courts and are glad of it. They say that the trouble had its origin among three "old, back-numbered" trustees who didn't want any music or quartet choir singing in the church. They promise to make the court proceedings lively.

MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Men Who Are Ready to Be Warden of the County Hospital.

Some of the more sensible of the Democratic members of the County Board will make an effort today to elect Ex-Superintendent Pelton of the hospital Warden of the County Hospital. Commissioners Edmanson, Reilly, and Kelly, however, stick to Clerk Phelan. The Republican members want Dr. Ware. If Edmanson, Reilly, Kelly & Co. insist on Phelan, Gen. Lieb, Schubert, and Monheimer, who are willing to vote for Felton, may vote for Ware.

At the meeting of the County Board today the charges against Dr. Edward Choupek of the Detention Hospital will be investigated. Sheriff Matson has looked into the case and a change has been made in the system. Heretofore attendants have been paid 25 cents per mile for mileage fees in taking paid patients to the asylum. The actual cost is about five cents a mile, and the proceeds have been pocketed as profit. The actual expenses will now be paid by the county, the attendants getting nothing but their regular pay.

The corporation counsel was shown a decision Saturday rendered by United States Judge Seymour, in which the State Board of Agriculture of North Carolina was the party defendant. The board demanded a license fee of $500 from all outside fertilizing dealers who did business in the State. The court decided this to be a violation of the Inter-State Commerce law. This law Mc Hutchinson said did not govern the Milwaukee brewing cases as it is not a parallel to the city ordinance? that was a police regulation, there being no restriction in favor of the home manufacturers, but all were treated alike. Mr. Hutchinson was assured that the license fees of Milwaukee brewers would be paid under protest within a few days and that then the courts would be resorted to for a final decision by the brewers, as to the validity of the ordinance.

The County Treasurer is at present selling property in the Town of Lake for non-payment of the taxes of 1889. The sale in this section will be continued for several days.

Acting City Engineer Cheney Saturday discharged thirty men from the bridge repair department because the appropriation was running too low to keep them longer in service. Mr. Cheney says that there are no reports as to the condition of the bridges at the present time and that he cannot tell their actual condition as to their safety until an expert should make an investigation. The bridge-repairing force has gone on without system or method or report until the appropriation is nearly spent, and now there are serious doubts about the safety of those bridges.

THE CAUSES OF ITS FAILURE.

A Lecture by John Z. White on the French Revolution.

The gentleman who was to have lectured at the Princess Rink last night on "The Manifestations of Satan" failed to make any manifestation of himself, and John Z. White, well-known as a free-trade and single-tax advocate, delivered an address on "The Cause of the Failure of the French Revolution." He said that it was hard to get an accurate idea of the philosophy of that great historical event. On the one hand Carlyle had regarded it as the consummation of all possible evil, while on the other Victor Hugo had nearly deified the participators in it.

The play of "The Two Orphans," to the speaker's mind, gave one an idea of the conditions which produced the revolution—absolute slavery of the people and the absolute and unbridled license of the nobility. The King was a weakling, a good locksmith—that was his hobby—but utterly ignorant of the science of government, because utterly unable to understand what it was to have been born a toiler or to be condemned to a life of grinding poverty. Private and public profligacy exhausted the revenues and plunged the people into such deep poverty that they could endure it no longer. For a long time previous to the revolution there had been the same restlessness manifest in this nineteenth century in America and all over the civilized world. The governing classes were unable to govern. Legal proceedings were farces, and a sample execution was that of a blacksmith condemned to be torn apart by wild horses. His brawny muscles resisted the shock four times and finally, lest the ladies and gentlemen who looked on might be late for the opera, a surgeon was called who partially amputated the limbs, and the man was finally torn asunder. Such a torture would not be tolerated now, but starvation was not an uncommon thing, even in American cities.

The upheaval came and the two parties, who agreed only that the revolution must be disagreed as to methods. The Jacobins, led by Robespierre, were the advocates of centralization and attempted to regulate by law the price of bread and all distribution and production.

"They declared by legislation that God lives," said Mr. White, "the only good thing they did. You see by this that my ideas differ from yours on the subject of religion."

The Girondists on the other hand advocated the federation of France, local self-government, and individualism generally. The Jacobins won and immediately set to cutting off heads. The natural result to be expected in all violent revolutions, was "The Man on Horseback." State socialism could not but fail, since the laws of trade were higher than man-made legislation. The most intelligent men had attempted to carry out its doctrines in the French Revolution and had failed utterly before even they got a good start.

Gen. Trumbull, Gen. Lieb, George Schilling, Prof. Orchardson, Mr. Bartholomew, and others participated in the discussion which followed.

NOT YET DISPLACED BY THE CABLE.

Horse-Cars Still Running on the West Madison Street Line.

It was announced that yesterday would see West Madison streeet free of horse-cars, because the cable was running well enough to dispense with them. This was something for the West-Siders to rejoice over, since as long as the horse-cars were running the cable-cars would toddle along at the same three-mile-an hour gait and urban transit would be no quicker than in the old days. There was mingled with this joy a sort of sadness at bidding an eternal farewell to the creaky old boxes that in winter used to have a handful of wet hay on the floor to accelerate the acquisition of cold toes. The thought, too, that the faithful and efficient bridge-horses would be out of a job. Winter and summer they have stood at their posts, and have trotted out to heavily laden cars, have let the officials of the towing department (the correct style of those in charge of the bridge-horses) hook on to the traces, and have turned in and tugged up the stony street without being shouted at with many a gutteral, "Geet ep thar, Bill!" Faithful creatures, they knew their business and did it, and the thought of never again seeing a bridge-horse strain at the heavy car or to hear the "clip clap" of his hoofs on the cobblestones until the viaduct was reached had in it something of regret.

But the West-Siders may spare their tears. The bridge-horse is still there. The Ogden avenue and Blue Island avenue cars ran all day yesterday. It is said that in a day or two the Ogden avenue cars will hook on the grip train at Ashland avenue, but no orders have been received by the Blue Island avenue cars, which will continue to come up Clinton street and thence to the South Side by Madison.

The grips ran a little clumsily yesterday. The trains were too close together in bunches to get up much speed, and the grip-men were apt to let the train lose headway in coming about at the curves. They had to go their jib sheet too soon, but that is a fault which experience will enable them to overcome.

MISSOURI GRAIN-BUYER IN JAIL.

Charged with Attempting to Defraud a Chicago Board of Trade Firm.

Another alleged attempt to beat a Board of Trade firm has ended in ignominious failure and the incarceration of the bold, bad man in the county jail. Adson Grigg, formerly of St. Joseph, Mo., is said to have attempted to mulct W. F. Johnson & Co., of Chicago, in the sum of $40,000.

Grigg was a grain buyer in St. Joseph and represented the Chicago firm at that point. He was in the habit of buying grain from the farmers throughout Kansas and Missouri and shipping it here. It is said that when he had a cash balance in bank he simply checked against it in payment for the grain, but in other cases he drew on the Chicago house for as much as he wanted, representing that the grain was in transit. The mails were a trifle faster than the freight trains, and it was nothing unusual for Grigg to draw for $5,000 or $10,000 several days before its equivalent in grain reached the city, it is claimed. When his drafts ran up to $40,000 the Chicago house still thought there was enough grain on the road consigned to it to fully cover that amount.

Grigg wired Johnson & Co. about two months ago that he had failed. There was nothing particularly suspicious about this even, but when it was learned that he had transferred his St. Joseph real estate and gone to test the salubrity of the climate of California, and as the forty car loads of grain supposed to be in transit failed to arrive, the Chicago people thought it time to act. An indictment was procured, and ten days ago a Chicago detective left for the Pacific slope with the necessary papers to apprehend the Missourian. He was found with little trouble, and as he offered no objections to a visit to Chicago, he was landed here Saturday and is now in the County Jail.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Surrounded with Mystery.

Considerable mystery seems to surround the case of Arthur Thatcher, the man who was assaulted at his livery stable at No. 1325 Wabash avenue Saturday night about 9:30 o'clock while in bed. His wife says he was drunk at the time, but also states that she had not been at home since the afternoon of the day previous, and knew nothing about the affair. Thatcher says he has no enemies that he knows of, and has no idea as to who committed the assault. The police have been unable to get a clue to work on and have dropped the matter. The assaulted man says he does not care to push the investigation, and does not seem anxious to find out who hurt him. He claims to have been rendered unconscious by the first blow.

Mark Twain Incognito.

A long, lank, cadaverous individual caused a good deal of comment around the lobby of the Auditorium yesterday. No one seemed to know him, and as he sauntered up to the cashier's window to pay his bill he pointed to the name on the register of S. L. Conroy of New York. After some trouble he managed to find a sufficient number of dimes and nickels in his various pockets to pay his bill, and then went away. Some time after he had gone a telegram came addressed to "Samuel L. Clements, Auditorium Hotel," and then the clerk confessed that his guest was Mark Twain, who had arrived late Friday night, and had given positive instructions that his identity should remain unknown. He is on his way to Yellowstone Park to spend his vacation.

Slashed with a Knife.

John O'Hara, who rooms at No. 84 South Halsted street, was seriously cut last night in a row with three men in the front room of the house. The man's wounds consist of a cut across the back of the head extending from ear to ear, another on the cheek, and a third on the left side. O'Hara was so weak from loss of blood that he was unable to give any account of the affray or tell the names of the men concerned. Neither could the people in the house. It is not known yet whether O'Hara was robbed. The doctors at the County Hospital say the man's wounds will not prove dangerous unless blood poisoning sets in.

He Dived for the Stage.

The report that Officer Plunkett chased a street arab across the Chicago Opera-House and scared the corphees by displaying a huge "gun" is denied by the theater people. Plunkett was not in the case at all. The arrest was made by Detective Faral, who is specially commissioned to look after the Opera-House. In discharge of his duties he scattered a crowd of "crap shooters" who were blocking the stage entrance. One of the players was caught, but by a dexterous dodge escaped and dived through a doorway leading to the stage. He had not proceeded far before he was recaptured.

Items.

Fire in the premises at No. 811 Milwaukee avenue yesterday afternoon destroyed $1,000 worth of property. The lower floor was occupied by Jacob Lanser as a grocery and the upper by Julius Greenfeld as a living room.

Mrs. Charles Kauscell of No. 75 Kedzie avenue has mysteriously disappeared. It is supposed that she and her husband had some trouble and she has left home and gone to some of her relatives. The police have not been able to find her.

Samuel Ingram of No. 1003 West Madison street was struck by grip-car No. 931 at Madison street and Francisco avenue last night as he was attempting to board an east-bound train. One leg was severely injured.

The body of a dead man was removed from the lake at the foot of Thirty-third street last night and taken to the morgue. The man was apparently about 45 years old and his appearance was that of a laborer. Only 41 cents was found upon his person.

There was a good-sized crowd at Fischer's Garden yesterday to witness the balloon ascension and the parachute leap, but the balloon and the parachute were not taken out because a northeast wind was blowing so stiff a breeze that the aeronaut did not care to make the ascent.

Mrs. Julia Splan, who lives at No. 94 Quincy street, engaged in a quarrel with P. Locey, a roomer, yesterday morning, over an unpaid rent bill, and ended by knocking him down with a heavy stick of wood. Locey was unconscious for a few minutes, and upon recovery he desired to be taken to the hospital. The physicians refused to receive him, saying his injuries were by no means serious.

PRACTICALLY SETTLED.

JACKSON PARK FINALLY SELECTED FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

The Question to Be Determined at the Directors' Meeting Tomorrow—The Most Difficult Problem Nearing Solution—Abandonment of the Lake-Front—New Office, the Commissioner Generalship, to Be Created—Col. G. R. Davis Prominently Mentioned for the Place.

The World's Fair site question is practically settled and as was stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning Jackson Park, almost beyond doubt, will be the place. A prominent director in speaking of the matter yesterday said:

"The investigation as to the available land in Jackson Park is being thoroughly looked into, and there seems to be no doubt but sufficient room can be found there to locate the entire Exposition. We will know definitely as soon as we receive the reply of the South Park Commissioners tomorrow."

The entire question, no doubt, will be settled at a meeting of the directors tomorrow and it will not be necessary to retract from the recommendations submitted to the National Commission regarding the site. The National Commission accepted the site submitted, and in the light of present events the local board sees no reason why it should make any further recommendations. The 512 acres in Jackson Park are considered as entirely sufficient. The Lake-Front has been abandoned and is not being considered by the directors.

"It is only an incidental question now," said a director yesterday, "and will not come up again except through force of circumstances. It might be that future developments might make it expedient for the board to avail itself of the privilege of using the property as it stands today, but from present appearances Jackson Park will fill the bill. It is a beautiful place, and recent investigations demonstrate it is entirely practicable to locate the Exposition there."

The directors now feel that they are beginning to see daylight and that they have about disposed of the most difficult problem they have yet encountered. It seems that there was a misunderstanding on the part of Mr. Olmsted, the landscape engineer, as to the territory he was to examine in his first survey and he did not cover portions of the park that it was supposed he had. In his second survey he has made a most thorough investigation as to the entire park. The original investigation, it seems, only had reference to the land immediate to the lake shore. In his last report he gave special attention to the Lagoon Plaisance, and it is understood estimated the cost of filling it in.

Why the Lake-Front Is Abandoned.

One of the reasons for abandoning the Lake-Front is the attitude of the Illinois Central railroad company. The officials of this corporation will enter into no agreement that in any way implies that the company they represent has not a clear title to the property. The intention now evidently is to let the Illinois Central people alone. The directors have found out that they are not obliged to cater to their wishes and are neither giving anything to nor expecting anything from the road. Other ways of transporting the people to Jackson Park are presenting themselves, and there is no doubt but that the facilities will meet the demands of the occasion. The board will meet tomorrow, receive the reply of the South Park Commissioners, and in all probability adopt a resolution declaring in favor of locating the entire Fair on the 512 acres submitted by the South Park Board.

Now that the site question is practically disposed of, the public interest will no doubt be turned to the selection of a Director-General. The directors have been canvassing this question for a couple of weeks. Some days ago President Palmer of the National Commission was communicated with regarding the appointment of a subcommittee of five, representing the Executive Committee of the National Commission, to confer with a committee composed of a similar number representing the local directors. It will be remembered that the National Commission, prior to adjourning, created the office of Director-General. The object of the directors in bringing about the conference was to see what could be done toward changing the plan started upon by the National Commission. President Palmer replied that the Executive Committee had not been confirmed by the commission, and until it had it would hardly be proper to name a conference committee for the purpose desired. In fact, he had not made public the names of the Commissioners he had selected, and he thought the members of the committee would have no authority to act, even though he would announce the appointments.

New Offices to Be Created.

The matter was then dropped for the present. The idea of the directors in bringing about the conference is to consider the matter of changing the name of the office of Director-General, created by the commission, to that of Commissioner-General. This is to be requested for the purpose of giving the directors an opportunity to create an executive office to be known as Director-General. The purpose is to have an executive officer for the local board that will bear the same relations to the executive officer of the National Commission that the directors do to the commission itself.

The local board is anxious to proceed in harmony with the National Commission, and it was with this idea in view a conference was requested. This request will no doubt be renewed just as soon as the Executive Committee of the commission is confirmed. The Conference Committee, so far as the directors are concerned, has already been picked out, but has not been announced. It is believed that the National Commission will not only change the name of the executive officer to Commissioner-General, but will approve the suggestion of the directors regarding the necessity of a Director-General for the local corporation. Of course, if the commission would discourage the matter it would be dropped.

"We do not want to conflict in any way with the National Commission," said a director yesterday, "and believe the entire matter can be arranged through a conference. It is believed that the committee will be appointed just as soon as the Executive Committee is confirmed."

Public Sentiment for Col. Davis.

Ever since the National Commission created the office of Director-General there has been more or less talk among the directors regarding recommending Col. George R. Davis for the place. Interest has increased considerably since it was decided to ask the National Commission to appoint a conference committee and make an effort to have the office changed to that of Commissioner-General. There seems to have been some effort to prevent its being known that Col. Davis' name was being considered by the directors, but it leaked out Saturday. There has been a strong public sentiment in favor of Col. Davis ever since Chicago was selected as the location of the Fair. It was not known that the directors were considering the matter so seriously. "I believe," said a director yesterday, "that if the matter of recommending Col. Davis to the National Commission for Commissioner-General were before the directors the vote would be unanimously in his favor. I would not like to give an opinion, however, if the board was voting for a Director-General. He certainly has some very warm friends among the directors and he is looked upon by all as a man of great executive ability, and a man capable of filling the position. What he has done is greatly appreciated."

Col. Davis is certainly regarded by a great many as the right man for Commissioner-General. A large number of the directors are warmly supporting him, and he also has a number of warm friends on the National Commission. It is understood the Colonel is taking no part in the matter.

CORNICEMAKERS ON A PICNIC.

The Rain Does Not Seriously Interfere—The Turngemeinde Outing Postponed.

Although the rain held sway yesterday morning for a time it did not prevent a large crowd gathering at Hillinger's Grove, where the striking cornicemakers gave their first annual picnic. Some weeks ago they determined upon this affair merely for social purposes, but while they were making preparations the strike intervened, and they resolved to make the picnic of larger proportions and turn the proceeds over to the use of the strikers. For seven weeks their union has endeavored to secure the recognition of the bosses. Just now the strikers look for an end to the strike, as their labor is not only in request but funds to maintain the contest are forthcoming from several quarters. It was, therefore, under these good auspices they attended their picnic to enjoy themselves, and they did have a most pleasant time. Both socially and financially it was a complete success. President Ballou was indefatigable in his efforts to make everybody enjoy himself. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion save an altercation at the gate between an intoxicated man and a police officer who also was under the influence of liquor.

A disappointed crowd of Germans gathered at the Northwestern depot yesterday morning. Those there were present for the purpose or taking the 9 o'clock special train to Desplaines, where the Turngemeinde picnic was to be held. The gathering was so small, however, and the rain was coming down so steadily that the managers decided to postpone the festivities until next Sunday.

MUCH FINANCIAL GRANDEUR GONE

The Stock-Yards Deal to All Appearance in an Inert State.

The fact that the big transfer yards at Stickney are about ready for business has caused a revival of the story that the Union Stock-Yards are to go there. Only a few days ago the stupendous financial transaction was discussed in all its phases. Bonds, stocks, shares, and the advisability of allowing English capital to control home industries were interesting topics. Now, however, according to stockholders in the Stock-Yards company, all is changed. The whole affair has to all appearance passed into a passively inert state. The underwriters in several cities have subscribed for the stock at 95, with the intention of selling it to the public at 100, and a few parties have subscribed and paid in their 5 per cent. Now comes the suspicion that somebody has been pinched in the big deal. The promised organization has not been effected. The statements showing how the scheme was progressing have never been made.

The disclosures growing out of the sale are responsible for the organization of a small but wealthy band of stockholders, who propose visiting Springfield this winter and either making the company pour more oil on the wheels of legislation or causing a reduction in charges at the yards.

The underwriters in the meantime had seized upon the stock. While a few had subscribed many of the original syndicate had abided by the advice given them. It is on this condition of affairs that the scheme rests. The brokers who bought at 95 to sell at 100 are still figuring, with the call some points below that mark. They supposed the old Stock-Yards crowd would take the stock, but they did not do so.

"This is an infant industry," said the stockholder. "It has been watered twelve times, from $1,000,000 to $13,000,000. The same prices substantially charged in 1865 are in vogue no. Now, these people propose to issue bonds for $10,000,000, making $22,000,000 water, and Chicago bankers are quoted as saying that in time the new securities will be as eagerly sought for as the old and will be as valuable, which simply means that the former, instead of helping to make dividends on $13,000,000, will soon pay on $23,000,000, $22,000,000 of which is water.

"With the opening of the Stickney yards and the proposed fight against the company's present rate of charges at Springfield passes away much of the financial grandeur of the Stock Yards. The transfer system at the yards pays 5 per cent on the capital, and with the opeging of Stickney that windfall goes to the opposite side. A gigantic cut in the revenue that will not be equaled perhaps by the Legislature. The future looks gloomy for the Stock Yards, and that fact no person acquainted with the history of things denies," concluded the stockholder.

ACCIDENTS OF YESTERDAY.

Mrs. Ellen McLane Burned by the Explosion of a Lamp.

Mrs. Ellen McLane, aged 60 years, and wife of the late Capt. John McLane of engine company No. 3, was badly burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp at her residence, No. 276 North May street, early yesterday morning. She was in bed, and the lamp was burning on a table near her. Shortly before 2 o'clock in the morning the lamp exploded. Several heavy pieces struck Mrs. McLane upon the head, inflicting painful injuries. It is not thought that the accident will prove fatal.

Thomas Ellis, an employé of Sprague, Warner & Co., and residing at No. 141 Pine street, met with a serious accident while swinging on a trapeze at the Natatorium on Clark, near Division street. He fell and broke his right thigh. He was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

William Wrixam, a boy 10 years of age, and living at Halsted street and Byron place, was seriously injured by falling from the front platform of a street-car at Evanston and Addison avenues. He sustained a compound fracture of the left leg, and it is probable that the limb will have to be amputated. It is thought he fell through his own carelessness.

WORKING FOR CONSOLIDATION.

Board of Erin in Favor of Uniting the Irish-American Societies.

A large meeting of members of the Board of Erin, or anti-triangle wing of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, was held at Plasterers' Hall, No. 36 La Salle street, yesterday afternoon. A stirring address was delivered by National Delegate M. F. Sherlock of Syracuse, N. Y., who is seeking to effect a consolidation of the Irish-American societies. He suggested that frequent open meetings be held and the principles of the order publicly discussed. In this manner he was certain that public confidence would be regained and the order would be greatly strengthened by recruits from the ranks of patriotic Irish-Americans who are opposed to the domination of the "triangle." It was announced that such a meeting would be held in the Auditorium at an early day, when addresses will be delivered by Mr. Sherlock and other speakers.

Redfern's Lounging Jackets.

One of Redfern's late creations is a lounging jacket. It is very chic, with broad rolling collar and deep cuffs on the somewhat loose sleeves. It may be worn at any time, and with any costume. If made of the rich, varied hued Persian or India silks the collars and cuffs are faced with a contrasting colored silk, yellow for instance. But if a rich silk of a solid color is preferred the facings are then of a lighter shade of the same material. They are tight-fitting in the back, loose-fronted, with frog fastenings, and are lined throughout with a lightly quilted silk. They are just the thing for cool evenings at the seaside or mountains.—*New York World.*

To Build to the Minnesota Line.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—Arrangements have been made in Toronto for the necessary funds to complete the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western railway to the Minnesota boundary. Twenty miles are already ironed and thirty more are ready for track-laying. The whole line is eighty-five miles long, and besides giving a direct rail connection with Duluth will open an immense iron district on American and Canadian soil.

SHORT ARTICLES ON CURRENT TOPICS are invited by THE TRIBUNE for publication in next Sunday's issue. For the best article of 300 words on any subject suggested by the news of the day THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. Articles not entitled to a prize may be printed without compensation.

DEATHS.

Death notices not exceeding five lines, one insertion free.

FUNERAL TRAIN—DAILY ON CHICAGO AND Grand Trunk railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, 111. City—R. 24, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office, 205 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts. daily at 12:30 p. m.

COYLE—Arthur Coyle, beloved husband of Bridget Coyle, nee McMahon. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 19, by carriages to St. Pius' Church, where high mass will be celebrated, then by carriage to Calvary.

DONOVAN—Aug. 17, at the residence of her mother, 45 West Thirteenth-st., Katie J. Donovan, nee Egan, beloved wife of James Donovan. Funeral Tuesday to Jesuit Church, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

GILLEN—Aug. 17, 1890, at 4358 Sherman-st., Sarah Gillen, nee Bradia, beloved wife of Michael Gillen, aged 50 years. Funeral from the residence Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 9 a. m., to St. Gabriel's, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

OLESON—Aug. 17, at 201 Newberry-av., Thomas Oleson, aged 6 years. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 1 o'clock, to Graceland.

PEPPARD—Aug. 17, 1890, Pauline Parish, only daughter of John A. and Minnie Peppard. Funeral Tuesday at 10 a. m. from 209 Marshfield-av.

SOUTHWICK—The funeral of the late Maria Southwick will take place from her late residence, 157 Shober-st., Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

WHITEHEAD—Aug. 16, Mrs. Rebecca McClure Whitehead. Funeral Monday, Aug. 18, at 2:30 p. m., from her late residence, No. 225 Michigan-av.

Hot Weather Necessities.

Notice the large square package in the front rank. That's where it belongs—ask any woman who has used it. See what it does. It saves work, saves strength, saves health, time, and temper. It saves wear and tear, too—and that's money. Delicate summer clothes don't have to be rubbed and wrenched when they're washed with *Pearline*. Everything is washed easily—and safely. *Pearline* doesn't *do* any more in warm weather than in cold, but you seem to *need* it more then. It's a necessity. But it's a luxury, as well. Try it in the bath, and you'll think so.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—*send it back.* 293 JAMES PYLE, New York.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORE CAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11—8 p. m.—Forecast for the next twenty-four hours:

For Illinois, fair Monday, warmer, except in extreme southern portion cooler, winds shifting to southeasterly.

For Indiana, fair, preceded by showers in southern portion, cooler in southern, warmer in northern portion; northerly winds.

For Lower Michigan, fair, stationary temperature in southeast, warmer in northwest portion; variable winds.

For Upper Michigan, fair, followed by showers in western portion, warmer in eastern, stationary temperature in western portion, southerly winds.

For Wisconsin, warmer, fair, southeasterly winds.

For Missouri, fair, preceded by local showers in southeast portion; easterly to southerly winds; generally warmer.

For Kansas, warmer, fair; southerly winds.

For Iowa, fair, followed by local showers in extreme northwest portion; warmer, southerly winds.

For Minnesota, showers in western, fair in eastern portion; warmer, southerly winds, becoming variable.

For North Dakota, local showers in eastern, fair in western, slightly warmer, except in central portion, stationary temperature, variable winds.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 17, 7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Fair weather, slight changes in temperature. Fresh to brisk winds, generally northwesterly.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Mean temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation for 12 hours.
Abilene, Tex.	30.08	80	62	N. E.	Cl'udy	.12
Bismarck, N. D.	30.04	66	50	N. E.	Clear.	....
Boston, Mass.	30.06	68	56	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.10	64	76	N. W.	Cl'udy

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Saturday paper (16 pages).....2 cents
Sunday paper.....3 cents

Foreign.
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14 to 20 pages.....3 cents
22 to 28 pages.....4 cents
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MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1890.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH of Dublin cannot be a Cardinal. So the cable dispatches have it. And the dispatches probably are correct. Archbishop Walsh is not in favor at the Vatican. He is looked upon as a contumacious prelate since Mgr. Persico visited Ireland and found that the Dublin Archbishop sided with the people against the "classes." Rome has now an official representative at the Court of St. James, Mgr. Ruffo Scylla. He is an Italian of the Persico variety. He lives with the Tory Duke of Norfolk. He attends the royal receptions. He is hand in glove with Lord Salisbury's colleagues. His report is against Walsh, because Walsh's appointment would offend the official classes in England. If Dr. Newman has an English successor it will be some blue-blooded priest like Cardinal Howard, of weak intellect but of high social connections, or some arrogant and intriguing Bishop like Dr. Vaughan, who publishes the London *Tablet*, supports the Tories, and utters anathemas against the Radicals. Rome dearly loves a Lord and is always lavish of its favors to those who implicitly accept and enforce its policies. It has not much use for prelates of strong individuality like Archbishop Walsh or the late Mgr. Dupanloup of Orleans.

GEORGE EDMANSON, President of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, is a typical Chicago Democrat. Some days ago he wrote a letter to a Warden under whose administration gross irregularities were found to exist at the County Hospital congratulating him on the efficiency of his services. Last Saturday he had himself interviewed in defense of irregularities practiced at the County Insane Asylum. He excused Superintendent Benson for allowing some patients to labor for a county contractor on work for which the contractor charges full prices. The excuse was that the Superintendent was ignorant of the law. Edmanson excused the same official's nepotism on the ground that he had "a right to take care of his family." He ignored the fact that Benson was taking care of the family at the public expense. He defended one of the attendants accused of neglect of duty by saying that she was off on a vacation. He thought she was entitled "to go horseback riding if she wanted to do so," ignoring the fact that she was using a horse fed and groomed at the expense of the county. He also defended the purchase of a phaeton for the luxuriously disposed official and gave another neglectful official a general certificate of character. Mr. Edmanson is evidently unfit for the position which he holds. He is disregardful of the law. His indorsement of official irregularities cannot fail to have a most demoralizing effect on the other county institutions. And yet the people to whom he caters do not care a button about him. They use him, and when the Shrievalty nomination is made he will be overlooked. Personally Edmanson is an honest man. He is a poor official.

GEN. PALMER is complying gradually with the request of THE TRIBUNE that he give his definition of tariff reform and explain what he, were he sent to the Senate as a tariff reformer, would propose in the line of tariff legislation. In one of his speeches last week he got so far as to say, "Let us unite to put down this cursed, ruinous system of protection; let us get that right first." This is the way to talk, so the people can understand. As THE TRIBUNE suspected from the beginning, it is not tariff reform the General is after, but tariff destruction, or rather a tariff which shall imitate the English free-trade one, and which shall cut out carefully the idea of even "incidental protection." It is easy now to see the difference between the policy of this paper, which is for moderate protection, with a revision and reduction of duties when they become higher than is needful for the accomplishment of their purpose, and that of Gen. Palmer, which repudiates protection, modern to or immoderate. One wishes to reform; the other to destroy. Their aims are irreconcilable.

Having outlined his policy thus, Gen. Palmer should go a step further and tell how he would construct a revenue tariff which shall furnish as much money as the present one does or which, with the internal revenue taxes which he says he is in favor of retaining, shall meet the needs of the Government. What articles will he make dutiable? Or does he expect to get revenue from some source not now utilized? Does he think favorably of direct taxes? As he is appealing directly to the people to support him, he should tell them just what he intends doing if elected.

IT appears that Mr. Olmsted, the eminent engineer brought here from New York to give information to the World's Fair Directors, has revised his first report as to the extent of ground in Jackson Park available for fair purposes. Indeed, unless rumor is in error, Mr. Olmsted has made an entirely new report, more in accordance with the facts as set forth in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago than with his own first report based on inadequate knowledge, or on possible misstatements. The new report probably will demonstrate that there is sufficient land in Jackson Park for Fair purposes. The South Park Commissioners are quite willing that all the available land shall be used. They will cooperate with the World's Fair Directors so far as their duties as Park Commissioners will permit. They will give twelve acres in addition to the land originally promised. They will use the $500,000 to be voted next November to prepare the unimproved ground at the same time for a park and for World's Fair purposes. They suggested that the wooded ridges could be used in connection with the Exhibition without impairing their beauty and without interfering with the intention as to their future treatment. These things being so there does not seem to be any necessity for Washington Park. The reasons urged by the Commissioners against the surrender of this park appear to be sound. It is the only nearly completed part of the South Park system. It would cost a large sum of money to restore it for park purposes after it had been used for the World's Fair. The only pleasure ground the masses of the people of the South Side would have during four years, if Washington Park were used for the Fair, would be 84 acres in Jackson Park, away from the center of population, and with the Fair grounds intervening would be almost inaccessible. The Commissioners have, on the whole, shown an accommodating spirit, and their refusal to accede to extreme demands is justifiable. It should be borne in mind also that if Washington Park were given by the Park Commissioners and accepted by the directors, it would have to be accepted yet by the National Commissioners. Is it certain that they would approve of the change in view of the fact that Washington Park has not a water frontage?

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Saturday, Sept. 13, has been decided on as the date of the Republican County Convention. This gives ample time for a canvass before the election. Further, it gives ample time for considering the merits of the candidates. With a good ticket this year there is hope for Republican success. The voters are disgusted with the Democratic City Administration. They are disappointed in the Democratic County Administration. The hospital irregularities, the Insane Asylum mismanagement, and the Detention Hospital scandals are having the proper effect on voters. But though the voters are tired of the Democrats they will not vote for the Republican nominees unless there is in their election promise of reform and a better administration.

Disinterested citizens will not vote for the barnacles and perpetual tax-eaters of either party. The noisy and pestilent office-hunters who insist upon their rights to places on the ticket and who seek to nominate themselves will not be elected if nominated. The professional foreigners, whose only claim to recognition is that they were born in some province of the British Empire or in some division of the European Continent, are not in demand this year. The business element of the Republican party must be well represented on the ticket to insure confidence and hearty support. Good lawyers must be nominated for Judges, and when a present official is renominated either for the office which he now holds or for some other it must be because of ability, efficiency, and conscientious discharge of duty. Men who have failed in office or on whose official record there is the tarnish of scandal or treachery to the law must be ignored. They may be nominated, but the people will not vote for them.

The emoluments of the various offices to be filled this fall are such as to command the services of first-class men. It is for the people to select such men. There is opportunity to make such selection. The primaries are to be called under the Crawford law. The boundaries of the precincts and the list of judges will be announced Tuesday. If there is any unfairness there will be time for revision. The Chairman of the committee has announced that he will not sign the call if there is any well-founded complaint of trickery. After the call is issued the Republicans of the respective districts may select representative men for delegates. They need not submit to the dictation of small politicians or ward bosses. They can choose for themselves. There need be no fear that a representative Republican convention will nominate a poor ticket. Such convention will select a good ticket, a winning one—a ticket that will stand the scrutiny of the voters during the six weeks between the convention day and the day of election.

There are to be chosen this fall a Sheriff, Treasurer, four Court Clerks, County Superintendent of Schools, four Judges, and fifteen County Commissioners. Not one man of suspicious or doubtful record should be named for any of these offices. The Republican County Committee has done its duty. It has given sufficient time and opportunity for a good selection. What will be the response of the Republican voters at the primaries?

SMALL PENNSYLVANIA RUN THE PARTY!

The two Senators from Pennsylvania are ready to throw the National Election bill overboard so as to make sure of the passage of a tariff bill which will give to the glass workers and some other manufacturers of that State, who are well protected already, a little more overprotection, so they may gouge the American consumers. There is time enough to consider both, but they want to make sure of the higher duties and to have them in force as soon as possible. They express the sentiments of Mr. Jones of Pittsburg, iron manufacturer, who says: "The Tariff bill is of more importance than the Election bill." No doubt it is to him. Perhaps he is eager to go into the tin-plate business. But how is it with the tens of thousands of colored citizens in the Gulf States who have for years been defrauded of their right to vote for the Congressmen of their choice? They may think Lodge is a better friend than McKinley.

The President, it appears, does not agree with Messrs. Quay and Cameron. A Washington dispatch says:

> I have the highest authority for saying that President Harrison has openly arrayed himself against Senator Quay and his followers in their attempt to defeat consideration in the Senate of the Federal Election bill. Henceforth opponents of its consideration must be classed as anti-Administration Republicans.

He urged in his message the need of action by Congress to give disfranchised voters their rights, and to put in force the first plank of the Republican platform of 1888, which reads:

> We reaffirm our unswerving devotion . . . especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot and the just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present Administration and the Democratic majority in Congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The President believes still that that pledge, which heads the list of those made by the Republican party, and which it deemed the most important, shall be kept, and not be disregarded in favor of private pledges which may have been made by individual Republicans.

The Pennsylvania Senators, those manufacturers whom they represent, and those self-styled Republican papers, which are their mouthpieces, do not care whether the solemn promises of the party are kept or broken. They are willing to abandon twenty-five Congressional districts in the Gulf States which have Republican majorities, but which for lack of legislation are represented by Democrats. All they care for is to carry out some private bargains with which the party had nothing to do and which would be disadvantageous to the country.

If the Republican Senators want information as to public feeling, let them read the platforms of all the State and Congressional conventions that have been held this year and see which meets with the most unanimous approval—the Election or the McKinley bill. They will find the former indorsed everywhere. They will find the latter ignored in one place, mentioned in terms of faintest approval in another, and in others referred to with the demand that some of what its authors think its most vital principles shall be modified radically. If the Senate wishes to be on the side of the people it will not slaughter the bill which embodies the highest and best promise of the platform of 1888.

DR. WICKERSHAM AS A CRUSADER.

The Health Commissioner has sewed the red cross on his mantle, has put on his helmet and picked up his spear and started off crusading against the infidels of South Water street and the neighboring regions. He has learned that the sidewalks are infested by men who offer to the unwary baskets of fruit which are fair without and foul within, which are all that could be desired on top and all that is undesirable at the bottom. Many men and women, caught by external appearances, buy these packages, take them home on crowded street-cars expecting they have bargains, only "to find, too late, how men betray." Of course one can complain, but that does not meet all the requirements of the situation.

The gallant crusader of the City-Hall intends to put down these caitiffs. He and his followers will confiscate their original packages, and looking on them as spoils of war will eat what is good and throw away what is not. They will live on the enemy—his peaches, plums, pears, watermelons, and the other things that are his.

The evil complained of does exist. It is not confined, however, to Water street, or to the baskets of fruit. By some law of gravitation the best always works its way to the front and top and the worst to the rear and bottom. Or it may be that the decayed apples and the rotten potatoes are ashamed of themselves and slink out of sight. The only safe plan in buying, therefore, is to look at the bottom of the package as well as the top. For the same reason it is well to look at the inside of a load of hay to see that it contains no cordwood, or of a hog or a jar of butter to see that there are no large pebbles therein.

It was to meet such conditions as these that the rule of "caveat emptor" was laid down, which means that a buyer must use a certain amount of prudence and foresight in making purchases; must not take too much on faith; and must not expect to be protected from the consequences of his own folly. The person who buys one of these whited sepulchers of peach baskets ought to know that he is running a risk of being cheated, and that he must not trust to looks.

Still it is right that the community should suppress these petty frauds where it can, though there are thousands of men who, if watched and guarded day and night, would be cheated perpetually. They are born to be swindled, and they work out their destiny in spite of all efforts to restrain them. A person cannot be protected against himself, but it is often possible to protect him against his neighbors. It may be impossible to keep him from buying spoilt fruit, but it is possible to keep his neighbors from filling their common alley with refuse.

The moral of which is that the Health Department, if it must go on a crusade—a new name for the enforcement of city ordinances—ought to make war on a bigger enemy than the one it is about to attack. It should pick out a man of its own size, and not proceed to kick and cuff a small boy. It should clean up the city, which the citizen cannot do for himself, and which he pays taxes to have done for him, rather than try to stop the selling of bad fruit, which the citizen is not obliged to buy.

Saturday's TRIBUNE gave the case of a property-owner on the South Side who found it impossible to rent his premises because of the offensive condition of the alley, made so by neighbors who threw garbage there which was not removed. He appealed to those who committed the nuisance, but they paid no attention to him. He wandered through that circumlocution office known as the City-Hall, where several hundred men are kept busy telling visitors they must go to some other room to be attended to, but could get no satisfaction. The nearest approach to it was to be told to "mind his own business," which is the favorite form of giving advice of government employés the world over.

This property-owner and thousands more do not ask protection against fraudulent packages, but they do want protection against dirty alleys. To the first they can help themselves; to the second they cannot. Therefore would it not be a good idea for that fiery old warrior, the Health Commissioner, to give up this little crusade and proclaim a bigger one, where the labors and perils are greater, but where the results will be infinitely more desirable? So lift up the standard, hitch up the teams, shoulder the shovels, and move on the foe with the cry of "Wickersham to the rescue."

WANTED: A CAPABLE COUNTY BOARD.

It will be the special duty of the Republican County Convention when it is called together next month to nominate fifteen honest and competent men for County Commissioners. Under the administration of the Democratic majority now in control of the board the public institutions of the county have become demoralized. Extravagance and illegality characterize the management of every department of the county service under the immediate control of the Commissioners. The scandals arising from the loose business methods of President Edmanson and his party associates are many and are matters of daily notoriety. But for the check imposed by the law it is probable that the institutions now would be in as complete a state of disorganization as they were during the Klehm-Van Pelt-Buck McCarthy administration.

The half-way investigation made into the charges against the hospital management proved that some of the patients were grossly neglected, while others, not properly charges on the county, were unduly favored; that the Warden's principal subordinates were guilty of gross violation of the law; that the druggist did not attend to his duties; and that members of the medical staff used the institution for purposes of personal profit.

This investigation has been followed during the week by charges against the management of the Insane Asylum, where, it is asserted, county employés are paid for dancing attendance on other county employés, and to the neglect of patients, and where the county property is converted to private use. Allegations of a grave character are made against the management of the Detention Hospital, and contractors of the Harlev and Chris Kelling variety are again in the county's service, using the county patients in work which the county has to pay for. The relatives of patients are made the victims of official rapacity. Some of the patients themselves are treated with worse than indignity. All this in eight months after the Democrats came into absolute control of the county government.

It is not likely to be remedied so long as the Democrats are in control. That it is not may be gathered from the fact that the Democratic majority proposes at tomorrow's meeting to elect as Warden of the hospital, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Strain's resignation, the youthful clerk who confessed before the investigating committee that he violated the rules of the hospital and the laws of the State in his subordinate capacity.

But in this respect the clerk was following only in the footsteps of the Democratic Commissioners, who in order to provide places for pet bummers and barnacles illegally have created offices for which no appropriation was made at the commencement of the fiscal year, and who in the case of nearly all the departments have exceeded the regularly provided appropriations. If the Democrats shall be given another year of control by the voters of the county they will be back again to the methods of the Van Pelt-Klehm-Wasserman period.

The Republican County Convention can provide against this by nominating bright, active, honest men for County Commissioners. If the Republicans fail to act properly in this matter a Citizens' Commissioner ticket may be necessary, because there is no hope from the Democratic organization at the present time.

THE TRIBUNE cheerfully will join in a citizens' movement if one shall seem to be necessary. Infidelity to party in municipal campaigns is a reproach that has no terrors for this newspaper. Better infidelity to party than infidelity to the taxpayers and to the principle of common honesty in the administration of local affairs.

TO AVERT EPIDEMIC.

There is no excuse for the scandalous way in which the householders and taxpayers of the west section of the Town of Lake are treated by the city officials. By judicious management they could be given a satisfactory supply of water. As matters stand they get no water for seventeen out of twenty-four hours of the day. They have no water to drink, no water for cooking, no water for cleansing purposes. At the other side of Thirty-ninth street the water is used lavishly. The hydrants are allowed to run all day in the houses, garden-hose and sprinklers are used at all hours. In the immediate vicinity of the dry district the packers pump great quantities of water for eighteen out of the twenty-four hours.

The city authorities have been apprised of these facts, but have taken no action. Mr. Purdy has relapsed into his indifferent state. The Mayor is guarding his olfactories against the noisome effect of the Corrigan injunctions. The Aldermen of the district have beseeched the municipal officers to enforce regulations for the relief of the people, to connect the Lake mains with the old city water pipes, or better still to supply the packing houses from the old city pumps.

Either plan would give relief. Either plan could be given effect at little expense. Or the temporary remedy suggested in the petition of the sufferers might be adopted. Some form of relief is an imperative necessity if the district is to be protected from an epidemic. Typhoid fever already is prevalent in the region, owing to the horrible condition of the sewers. More malignant diseases may break out before long. They will not be confined to the district if they do. They will spread over the whole city. Not only the people of West Lake are concerned, but the people of the whole city.

The petition of the sufferers ought to be backed up strongly by the people. The city authorities ought to be forced to act. Their neglect has been scandalous, culpable, criminal. Prompt and immediate relief can be given in the ways noted. The objections to these plans by officials like Henry Hamilton of the Water Department and Commissioner Purdy are based on ignorance of the facts and unwillingness to do a plain duty because it may cause them some trouble. But Mayor Cregier primarily is to blame. He is supposed to be an engineer. He ought to know that the plans proposed are feasible. Why does he not act?

THE SAHARA RAILROAD.

It is an illustration of their faith in grand schemes upon paper that the French people, undaunted by their immense losses at Panama, have seized with enthusiasm upon the proposition to build a railroad across Sahara and are ready to invest their earnings in a scheme which is chimerical, to say the least. A dispatch from Paris states that no less than three companies already have been formed, and as all these companies have their partisans in the Chambers and are seriously embarrassing the Cabinet the Government itself may undertake the hazardous scheme, which is more likely to lead to bankruptcy than to success.

It is not surprising that France wants a railroad across the Sahara. On the north it holds Algeria. On the south it has made remarkable progress in absorbing the provinces in the Valley of the Niger. Four-fifths of that great river are already controlled by France, the other fifth, near its mouth, being in the possession of England. Virtually it controls its navigation and one after the other has absorbed the tier of small provinces stretching from Senegambia, north of the Kong Mountains, well nigh to Lake Tchad. It is a vast region, fertile in soil and rich in resources, and its people are well disposed towards the French. A railroad across the desert from Algeria to the great upper bend of the Niger would be of incalculable benefit to France in the rapid transportation of its troops and in the development of the industrial resources of the country, but can it be built? In these days of scientific achievement it is rash to assume that anything is impossible. So far as water is concerned it probably could be obtained at oases, but is human skill able to cope with the terrible sandstorms of the desert, which would bury the track almost as fast as it could be built? All the estimates thus far made involve enormous expenditure, which must be increased still further, how much no one can tell, in keeping the tracks in running order. It is a favorite project with the French, and it is not improbable they will undertake it, but it will cost a colossal sum, and if built can it be kept up and made to pay?

SAVE THE BIG TREES.

The Californians are rousing themselves to save their big trees, the stately sequoias, from the vandals who are destroying them so fast. The Governor of the State has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior to protect them, and the latter has gone as far as he can at present by withdrawing the tracts from entry and promising to keep them withdrawn until Congress can set them apart as a National reservation.

The action of the Secretary will commend itself not alone to the people of California but to the whole country. The spoliation and destruction of American forests have been carried to a disgraceful extent, but the way in which landsharks, herders, and lumbering gangs have been suffered to destroy the big trees of California is infamous. These noble trees, the only ones of their kind in the world, are found only in five counties of California, and the most of them are in one county, in which the ravages of these vandals have been the worst. The San Francisco *Examiner* states the case pone too strongly:

> National parks have been reserved about various natural wonders, but there has not been a single instance in which such protection has been so necessary as in the case of the big trees. Crater Lake might be defaced slightly, the formation of the Yellowstone might be more or less damaged by tourists, and so might the beauties of the Yosemite, although hardly so much as they have been by official authority; but in the case of the big trees the question is not one of damage, but of absolute, irreparable ruin and destruction. There are other rock formations rivaling those of the Yellowstone. There are gorges and waterfalls that might bear comparison with the Yosemite, but in all the world there are no native specimens of sequoia gigantea except on the slopes of the Sierras, and if the present ones be destroyed there will be no more there. After having shadowed our mountain fastnesses for 5,000 years it would be intolerable to have these stately evergreens sacrificed to the petty avarice of a woodchopper.

The whole matter is now in the hands of Congress, and it should act promptly to save what Government land is left containing the big trees and preserve these natural creations. They have stood for thousands of years, the only trees of their kind on the earth's surface. Let them stand for thousands of years more, the immortal giants, for the wonder and delight of posterity. Let Congress promptly warn these petty, avaricious speculators and vandals to keep hands off. Let nature's greatest masterpieces be protected.

It was reported from England about ten days ago that Russia and Austria were "quietly planting their surplus silver on London and New York," so that it was thought the greater part of the gold then going eastward across the Atlantic would go to the Continent in payment. The surplus referred to cannot be large or there would be no room for Saturday's report that "considerable quantities of "silver have been bought in the American "market for English account." The English people are beginning to value the white metal more highly now that they see it is in good demand in the United States, and it is not unlikely that Russia and Austria will soon be in the market as buyers of silver instead of selling. The price never would have been forced so low as it was a few months ago if the market value had been fixed solely by merit. The market was controlled practically for several years by a coterie of a few houses in London, and it has been hinted more than once that it was made to their interest to keep the quotation down to the lowest possible point for the purpose of facilitating extensive purchases of wheat from India and Russia. This pressure once taken off there is room for an important reaction, independently of the demand for coinage in the United States, and incidentally for a better wheat trade with American exporters if the latter have any grain to spare, as the change in the price of the rupee during the last five months has added some nine cents per bushel to the price of wheat in England if the quotation in India remains the same. The latest quotation on silver is 52¾ pence per Troy ounce, which is equal to 88.82 cents for the bullion value of the pure metal in the United States silver dollar. This is an advance of nearly 2¾ per cent on the 43 pence per ounce which was the average quotation for the year 1888.

IF Mayor Cregier Hyde could go out some fine day for a vacation and leave D. C. Cregier Jekyll in the official chair the gamblers would begin to hustle, dirt would disappear from the highways, and the names of the streets would be put on the electric-light posts.

THE tyranny of Speaker Reed continues to be felt severely by the able Democratic editors of the various cross-roads.

PERSONALS.

Ex-Gov. Holliday of Virginia has returned from his third trip around the world.

A tennis shoe, a bracelet, a restaurant, a carpet, a tooth powder, and polish for silver have been named after Stanley's bride.

William B. Irwin, who died at Harrisburg, Pa., Wednesday, was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated Lincoln in 1860.

A reunion of the Harlan family of which Mr. Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court is a member, will be held in Richmond, Ind., next Wednesday.

Dr. J. Senner, the foreign editor of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, has been elected President of the National Association of German-American Journalists and Authors.

Ex-Congressman Markham, the Republican candidate for Governor of California, went to California from Milwaukee in 1878 and took up his residence in Pasadena.

John B. Palmer, late Vice-President of the Atlantic Coast line, who is now abroad for his health, writes from the Isle of Wight that his condition is greatly improved.

Ex-Congressman W. L. Scott sold from his farm in Northampton County last year $85,000 worth of truck. The farm expenses were $63,000, so a net profit of $22,000 was made.

The Hon. B. J. Franklin, ex-Congressman from Missouri and late United States Consul to Hankow, China, has returned to Kansas City after an absence of nearly four years.

The Comte de Paris, accompanied by the Comte d'Haussonville and the Duc d'Orleans, will sail for New York Sept. 24, and his first visit will be to the battlefields of Virginia.

Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, one of the chief promoters of the Nicaragua Canal scheme, has prepared an article for the September number of *Lippincott's Magazine*, in which he gives a history of the inception of the project, and sets forth the great natural advantages which the selected route offers for the constructing of a canal.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Talk about the West, with its wheat and corn," said an Alabama man, "look at our Oates."

"Judge," said the prisoner, who had robbed an art store, in a pleading tone, "there ain't any law to prevent a man's taking photographs, is there?"

Patti will come to this country again in a couple of years. Any extra money that is needed for the World's Fair had better be obtained with all possible haste.

It is announced that Boulanger has taken to journalism, and is engaged in managing *La Voix du Peuple* at Paris. He couldn't do as much for his own voice.

He sighed "she's most monotonous—
Yet who would think it so?
With deepest yearn, I wish she'd learn
Some other word than 'no.'"

"I understand that young Gashins is going to take a Shakspearian character this season," said one amateur actor to another. "Well, goodness knows, he may just as well; he hasn't any of his own."

"I observe," said an English woman who was visiting in this country, "that you refer to the young woman who just came into this room as 'help.'" "Yes." "Whom does she help?" "Herself."

"I wish," she murmured, "that you would tell me that story again; the one that you said was original." "Did you think I told it well?" he inquired eagerly. "Yes; I never heard it told better in all my life."

"Young man," said a Congressman to a youth who was employed in the Capitol, "I will tell you frankly that I can't help feeling some admiration for your powers of endurance." "In what way, sir?" was the inquiry, in a tone of pleasure. "I saw you stand and puff cigarette smoke in your own face for at least half an hour." —*Washington Post.*

"When you and your wife make any calls," said a department clerk, who had agreed to supervise the social enterprises of a friend who had some proclivities in a sporting way, "you will want cards. Are you provided in this respect?" "Oh, I should say so," was the confident assurance. "I got three new packs day before yesterday."

"Microbe of Old Age."

An Italian physician sees Dr. Brown-Sequard's elixir of life and goes him one better. He claims to have discovered the microbe of old age. The scientists of that country contend that such a microbe exists and that it is transmitted by heredity, and that it spreads through and demoralizes all the human organisms with advancing years. The physician, Dr. Malin-Conico, claims to have found this microbe and means to destroy it and that hence men need no longer grow old.—*Arizona Republican.*

SHORT ARTICLES ON CURRENT TOPICS are invited by THE TRIBUNE for publication in next Sunday's issue. For the best article of 300 words on any subject suggested by the news of the day THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. Articles not entitled to a prize may be printed without compensation.

THE UNTRAMMELLED MUSE

The poets, for once, have failed to come to the support of this department as they should, and we are compelled to present it today in an abridged form. It is contrary to all precedent and to the universal fitness of things for the muses to take a vacation. Like death or a man with a bill they have all seasons for their own. They work regular hours, with no holidays, no Sundays, no pay for overtime, and nobody ever heard of a muse going on a strike. The shortage in the crop of poetry this morning is, therefore, wholly inexplicable. We publish the effusions that grace this column from time to time without fee or reward, and sometimes without even thanks. If we have to beg for stuff to fill a department started originally as a safety-valve for poems that could not be suppressed without violent injury to the physical systems of the poets, we shall close it and drop a scalding tear to its memory. That is all.

"Editor TRIBUNE," writes "C. L.", "if this is good enough would like to have you publish it as soon as convenient:"

Here is what "C. L." wishes to see in print:

This is the hottest day that I have ever seen,
About the only thing moving, is Yerkes' cable machine.
The saloonkeeper across the way is drinking a cocktail,
Don't I wish I had a nickel and a good big pail?

The iceman is unloading some of his ice,
Won't the saloonkeeper kick when he sees the price?
The ice-cream man is generous, with his money he is free,
There is no one but an iceman that is richer than he.

Around the corner in the drug store,
The crowd reaches from the soda fountain to the door,
And the fellow that I pity is the poor drug store clerk
As he dishes out the soda its the hottest kind of work

Without intending to say anything to dampen the poetic ardor of "C. L.", there is no good purpose to be served by concealing the fact that men have written better verses than these, read them over calmly, and then gone out and committed suicide.

Architect Proctor, who has contributed as much gray matter to the sacred cause of poesy and World's-Fair towers as any man now alive, furnishes these stanzas as a continuation of the general discussion of Exposition topics, being his Opus No. 5:

So give them time to start aright
And when the way is clear
Employment thousands then will find
Until the opening year

And all will see the good effect
Of a wise judicious start
In an undertaking that involves
Much wisdom skill & Art

The leaders of this enterprise
One purpose have in view
To have a faultless record
When their labors they are through.

Then why, let us ask, haven't the leaders found that site? The papers of all the towns that competed with Chicago for the World's Fair, except Cumberland Gap, are pointing a long and soiled finger of scorn in this direction.

Miss Minnie Sax, to whom we are indebted for previous poems, contributes this little one, addressed

TO A WHEEL.

Up and down through mire and mud,
Ever revolving with heavy thud
The wheel around the axle turns;
And many a life before unknown
Living its allotted time alone
Is crushed; then one the sad news learns.

Then many an insect's fond loved mate
Trembling, saw her husband's fate,
And her own destitution;
And many a tear is sadly shed
As near to the grave the coffin is led
The result of the wheel's revolution.

But ever, with unceasing toil,
The wheel revolves upon the soil,
Carrying trouble and sorrow;
And many a time a family's hope
Is cast aside by a single stroke,
Leaving wo and distress for the morrow.

This is indeed painful, but life is full of just such things. It would serve to brighten the gloomy vale of existence, however, if Miss Minnie would write only on one side of the paper.

The singular story of one Casey is set forth thus by Jay Kay, the resolute and unquenchable rhyme-blacksmith of West Adams street:

CASEY'S CATASTROPHE.

An inventor was Casey
And his was his aim,
He sett a stiff pace he
Fairly famished for fame
On "White Wings" he tested his genius
To Fly High, in fact was his game.

Casey hated th' cable
He loathed "Hoss cars"—
To walk was unable
So he'd fly round the stars
Up in the Blue Dome would he saunter
To knock out the eye of "Ould Mars."

Th' Auditorium Tower
Bold Casey did climb
In a favoring hour
The view was sublime
Enraptured he gazed oer the city—
Enchanted, he burst into rhyme.

The rhyme into which Casey burst is omitted. We are compelled to draw the line somewhere, and we draw it at Casey. The last stanza of the poem is as follows:

He rose with a grunt
His course it was straight,
He flew oer the Lake Front—
He was eatchin' his gait
When he tangled up in the wires
And dangled there—alas what a fate.

And these lines are written as his obituary. Happy Casey! He will not see them.

POLITICAL AND POINTED.

The question in Maine: The black sash or the white plume?—*New York Sun.*

The most fiendish attack which the Farmers' Alliance has yet made on the Democratic party is contained in its onslaught on the Louisiana Lottery.—*Globe-Democrat.*

Congressman Lodge says the force bill will become a law. Senator Quay says it will not. But the man whom the country is waiting to hear from is Tom Reed.—*Kansas City Star.*

Col. Bill Springer is about to make a series of free-trade speeches in the State of New York. Even the Democrats are beginning to feel certain that the State will surely go Republican.—*Bloomington Pantagraph.*

Chicago's jealousy of St. Louis is at last explained. In St. Louis a person can marry, get divorced, and remarry within thirty-one days. Nobody can do it in Chicago, where it takes at least five weeks for that sort of thing.—*Baltimore American.*

The Mayor of Chicago is charged with being in cahoots with the gamblers, but that is certainly no excuse for squabbling over World's Fair matters until the prospects of the big show are seriously jeopardized. The rest of the country has an interest in the Fair that Chicago cannot afford to disregard.—*Pioneer-Press.*

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is recognized as a "tariff reform" newspaper; but it says that "tariff reform unexplained may mean anywhere between 1 and 100 per cent of duty." And THE TRIBUNE adds: "In the mouth of a Democrat it may and generally does mean free trade, or a 'tariff for revenue only.'"—*Sioux City Journal.*

"Dehorner" Haaff always has claimed that the operation produced little pain and inconvenienced the animal operated on for a short time only, but the Peoria *Transcript* insists that he was mistaken in this, and in proof instances the fact that it has been two weeks since he "dehorned" Ed Wilson and the latter is bellowing yet.

When Mr. Andrew Carnegie is through bestowing taffy and tea-cups on his Scotch tenants his attention should be called to the fact that the commission having in charge the building of the new court-house in Minneapolis finds that it can import Belgian building beams and pay a duty of $28 per ton and still save $15 per ton over what it can buy the same beams from the rolling-mill combination of which Carnegie, Phipps & Co. is the leading member. There must be something wrong in a protective system which, even after giving Mr. Carnegie the benefit of a $28 a ton tariff, does not enable him to undersell these Belgian manufacturers. He will have to get his Italian labor cheaper than ever in order to hold the beam market.—*America (Chicago).*

There is no doubt that Chicago will put the World's Fair through in proper shape and with abundant success. The great Western metropolis has a way of "hustling" in magnificent enterprises which has few parallels in this or any other country, and as far as they have been selected the men chosen to manage this great Exhibition are up to the times, and the country, as well as Chicago, will stand behind them. We print elsewhere the first of a series of "Exposition Notes," which will be followed by others from the same pen, giving salient features of the progress made from month to month. The citizen of this country who does not wish the fullest measure of glory to Chicago in her great enterprise, and who is not willing to do whatever he can to help achieve a National success, deserves to be expatriated.—*Lowell (Mass.) Courier.*

One Count Enough.

A census of cheese population has been taken by a European expert and he reports that in each gramme (about fifteen grains) of the cheese, when fresh, from 90,000 to 140,000 microbes are found. This number increases with time. Thus, a cheese seventy-five days old contains 800,000 bacteria per gramme. The population of a soft cheese twenty-five days old and much denser than the preceding is 1,200,000 and that of a cheese forty-five days old is 2,000,000 microbes per gramme. But the population of a cheese is not evenly distributed. The center is but moderately inhabited as contrasted with the exterior portions. The population of a soft cheese near the periphery, is from 3,600,000 to 5,600,000 microbes. According to the mean of these two figures, there are as many living organisms in 300 grammes (less than a pound) of such a cheese as there are people upon the earth. With such a report staring them in the face people given to the cheese-eating habit may be disposed to "cheese it." But they need not be alarmed. These microbes were meant to be eaten, and if there were no microbes in cheese the cheese would be of no account.—*Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.*

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Prevarications of a Gas Meter.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Seeing your invitation in THE TRIBUNE, I am moved to rise and relate my experience with the galloping gas meter.

During the two years in which I have occupied my present abode I have been a modest contributor to the gas company, my bills never having been more than $1.75 per month, and ranging from that down as low as 75 cents. As we prefer to use lamplight for reading, etc., we use but little gas. June 23 we received the usual call from the "meter man," who on this occasion was not the same individual who called regularly, both previously and subsequently. It was noticed that this man remained an unusually long time in the cellar. When the bill arrived it was for 2,200 cubic feet, amounting to $3.50. This was nearly treble the amount of the May bill, which was $1.25. I mildly protested, and suggested to have the meter tested, which, after several vain endeavors, I induced the gas company to do. But upon calling to learn the result of the test, I received the comforting assurance that the meter was all right, except it was 3 per cent slow.

Now, I do not know what transpires within the hidden recesses of that meter. Nor do I know that the prolonged visit of that employé of the gas company had any bearing on the subsequent developments. But I do know that my household arrangements remained the same in June as in May, and I am confident there was not three times as much gas consumed.

My July bill takes the pace set by June and calls for $3.

G. F. HILLS,
No. 857 Walnut street.

Adolf Kraus Makes a Correction.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have been reported as stating at a recent meeting that the Bohemian language should be taught in the public schools in certain districts of this city, and that if the School Board would refuse to introduce it, then the German language should likewise be excluded. I never made such a statement. My address was delivered in the Bohemian language, and your reporter did not fully understand me. The study of any language which has a literature helps the student in rounding out his education; but the study of any foreign language in the primary grades of the public schools of this country ought not to be tolerated, mainly for the reason that fully one-half of the children leave school when they have completed their attendance in the primary grades and have at best acquired but a meager education. In my view, the little time that is of necessity devoted to attendance

WILLIAM AND THE CZAR.

THEIR MEETING CONSIDERED AN EVENT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

Newspapers of St. Petersburg Extend a Friendly Welcome to the German Kaiser —The Czar and Czarina at Narva—Henry George Talks About His Australian Tour—Salvador Will Fight—General Foreign News.

NARVA, Aug. 17.—The Czar met Emperor William at the station at 8 o'clock this evening. The greetings of the two rulers were of a cordial character. The Czar was attired in a German uniform. The Emperor and the Czar entered a carriage and drove to the imperial villa. The route to the villa was lined with troops.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The *Reichsanzeiger* publishes the program of the Narva maneuvers. Both Emperors will remain the first day with the western army, which will devote its attention to the taking of St. Petersburg. At 9 o'clock tomorrow night a state of siege will be proclaimed throughout the seat of the maneuvers. Maps of the seat of war will be issued.

REVAL, Aug. 17.—Emperor William arrived here at noon today. The Russian squadron fired a salute in honor of the German vessels. Grand Duke Vladimir received the Emperor on landing. The town was richly decorated with flags, and great enthusiasm was manifested by the immense crowds in the streets. The Emperor received a deputation of German residents, and afterward inspected the Viborg regiment, the officers of which presented him with bread and salt on platters carved for the occasion by the soldiers. The Emperor addressed the regiment briefly in Russian, and the troops responded with cheers. The Emperor, with Prince Henry, Chancellor von Caprivi, and suite, started for Narva at 3 p. m.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—The newspapers here extend a friendly welcome to Emperor William. They admit the sincerity of his pacific declarations, and declare that Russia is disposed to coöperate with him. At the same time they hold that Emperor William ought to operate in Vienna rather than in St. Petersburg, seeing that Russia will only accept a solution of the Bulgarian question in conformity with the Berlin treaty, which has been violated with Austrian complicity. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says that the meeting of the Russian and German Emperors is to strengthen the friendship between them. The *Grashdenin* attributes great importance to the meeting, and hails the German Emperor's visit as an augury of peace.

The Czar and Czarina have arrived at Narva. After accepting from the authorities the customary offering of bread and salt they drove to the Polowtseff Villa, the route being lined with enthusiastic crowds.

HENRY GEORGE'S MOVEMENTS.

His Engagement in England—The Single Tax Question in Australia.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Henry George is in London quietly visiting friends and taking notes. He addressed an open air meeting Tuesday night in Walworth, where his friend, William Saunders, will stand at the election as Liberal candidate. Mr. George leaves Tuesday for Glasgow, where he is to address a meeting in the city-hall Friday. He is to speak in Liverpool for the Financial Reform Association, and he sails for New York Saturday on the Servia. The Rev. Father Huntington of New York is also here in company with Mr. George. He will sail for New York early in September.

Mr. George in a recent conversation with THE TRIBUNE correspondent expressed himself as highly pleased with his visit to Australia and his reception there and with the progress the single tax ideas are making. He says that the bill to increase the tax on unimproved land values proposed by the South Australian Government which has just failed did not command the full support of the single-tax men there as it proposed a progressive tax aimed at large holdings, while the single-tax men believed there should be no discrimination. A much more important bill, giving municipal and district governments power when authorized by a popular vote to place all local taxes on land values, irrespective of improvements, has passed the Lower House and is certain to pass the Upper, while a similar bill is almost certain to pass the New South Wales Parliament at this session.

Asked as to the most interesting things he had observed here George said he thought it was the movement of the Salvation Army in the field of social reform. A department has been established under charge of Commissioner Smith, formerly of New York, a single-tax man, which is running six self-supporting lodging houses, supplying meals and endeavoring to find work for those needing it, and Gen. Booth has framed an elaborate scheme on the same lines, into which the resources and energies of the army will shortly be thrown.

"Whatever may be the direct results of this scheme," he said—"and they will be large, for the Salvation Army is a living evidence of the powers of organization of the first class—the indirect results will be large. Still the energies of the Salvation Army cannot be long directed to the work of fighting poverty and finding employment without the discovery that the fundamental cause of poverty and the seeming scarcity of work lies in the monopoly of the natural source of wealth and material of all productive employment and the realization of the fact that it is utterly impossible to abolish poverty and secure to all men opportunity to labor and the fair reward of labor until equal rights in the land are secured. When the Salvation Army shall begin to feel and to preach that God made the earth for men during their lives as well as heaven for them after their deaths, when religious enthusiasm shall be directed to social reform, then will the most potent of all revolutionary influences be aroused."

The last hours of the present session have assuredly not been devoid of interest. In the first place it has once more been made manifest that a small number of members have in their power to control the legislative machinery for many hours together in spite of all the alterations in the rules which have been designed to prevent this sort of action. A score of members kept the House of Commons sitting throughout Thursday night and till 7 o'clock Friday morning in pursuance of what was apparently an aimless opposition to the bill designed to confer great benefits on certain districts in Ireland.

Mr. Labouchère and Mr. T. Healy were the managers of this curious entertainment, and if any proof were needed that obstruction is a weapon against which parliamentary rules are powerless these gentlemen once more succeeded in affording it.

Owing to the firmness of the Ministry and the very small band of their supporters the obstructive tactics finally collapsed, but not until all parties were nearly worn out and necessity for some more drastic measures for clearing the road had been made perfectly clear. Incidentally the proceedings were interesting because they developed a decided split in the Irish Nationalist party. If that happened a little oftener it would be no loss to the country.

The work of the session of 1890 is now over, for what remains to be done is of a purely formal character, and the last even of that will be got rid of Monday. It has been found possible to close proceedings several days earlier than seemed possible last week although it can't be said that there is much upon which the House can congratulate itself in the prospect of getting away Aug. 18. It will have to meet again in less than three months and address itself at once to measures of the most difficult and highly controversial kind. There are few who can look forward to such an ordeal without some misgivings. Evidently the Ministers are determined to attack the difficulties before them with their forces unaltered. All recent rumors as to a reconstruction of the Cabinet are as baseless as those which were circulated at an earlier period in the year. In this respect no one has a right to contest the decision of the Ministers. They know better than outsiders the obstacles in the way of making important changes in the Ministry, and it is undoubtedly the wish of by far the larger number of their supporters that the chief officials in the Lower House should remain as they have been since January, 1887. Lord Salisbury has a thorough knowledge of his colleagues and of hosts of those who are being recommended as their successors, and he has a perfect right to adopt the course which he believes to be best for the public interests.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

SALVADOR'S PEOPLE WILL FIGHT.

They Are Tired of Wearing the Yoke of Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The most influential and wealthy citizens of Salvador, as well as the lower classes, have offered their services and money to Ezeta to prosecute the war against Guatemala. The people have become tired of the yoke which Guatemala has forced upon Salvador, and have decided to lend all their support and make it warm for their enemy. Troops are being massed upon the frontier, and if the army of occupation of Salvador is not already moving it is probable that it will be tomorrow, when a battle will be fought in all probability.

A telegram received here today states that the diplomats had a conference with Barillas yesterday regarding peace, and that he positively refused to consider the subject unless Ezeta be deposed and affairs be again restored as they were under Menendez.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Argentine Government Will Not Issue Notes on Land Security.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says:

"Señor Lopes, Minister of Finance, has declared that the Government will issue no notes based on the security of land. It is intended to cancel the law for the emission of one hundred millions in hypothecatory notes. Whatever emission may be decided upon it will be relatively small and will be supervised by a committee including leading foreign bankers, who will also supervise the withdrawal of the emission when confidence has been restored. Señor Lopez hopes in four months to see the moral and economical position normal, and in a year to have the entire finances on a sound working basis. President Pellegrini confirms these views.

"It is reported that the Government is seeking means to compensate the shareholders of the National Bank for the losses incurred by them through the Celman clique, and is trying to place the bank in a sound position without liquidation. Export merchants are not averse to a small duty on exports in order to help the treasury. The overdue bills of the Cordova Bank are said to amount to $11,000,000. Further scandalous revelations are expected."

Many Deaths from Cholera.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17.—Thirty-four persons died from cholera in Mecca yesterday and twenty-eight died in Jeddah.

CAIRO, Aug. 17.—There have been eighteen deaths from cholera among 1,000 pilgrims at the Eltor quarantine.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—One death from cholera was recorded in this city today.

Destructive Cyclone in France.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—A cyclone and hail-storm in the Department of Aube today ravaged eighteen communes, destroying the harvested and growing crops. The loss is estimated at nearly 25,000,000 francs.

Honors for British Consuls.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Mr. Johnston, the British Consul in Nyassaland, has been made a Companion of the Bath, and Mr. Buchanan, the Acting Consul, has been made a Companion of St. Michael and St. George.

Eight Workmen Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—Through the breaking of a skeleton in a six-story building on the Nevski Prospect yesterday eight workmen were killed and eight were injured.

Will Put a Tax on Tobacco.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 17.—The Government proposes to put a tax on tobacco. The gold premium is now 165.

Brevities by Cable.

Russia has ordered 500,000 rifles in France.

The Italian Government has sent to the Powers the draft of a proposal for a convention to establish an international maritime service on the Red Sea.

The King of Roumania and the Crown Prince have started for Munich. Emperor Francis Joseph accompanied them to the station.

EXTREMES ARE OBLITERATED.

A Reformed Episcopalian on a Roman Catholic Prelate.

Praise of the work and life of the late Cardinal Newman was heard last night from the pulpit of a Reformed Episcopal church, an organization that left the mother Anglican Church to go to one extreme, as the dead prelate left it for the other.

Bishop Fallows of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church has been preaching a series of sermons upon "Our Favorite Hymns," and last night he took for his subject Cardinal Newman's hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light."

The Bishop added an introductory text from the 112th psalm: "Unto the upright ariseth a light in darkness." Then he said substantially:

"If I were to enter into the details of the life of the dead Cardinal it would be necessary to trace the struggle of the stern times of the Oxford movement, and I would have to show that the spirit of that movement, still abroad, is driving into the extremes of ritualism many of the great minds of the English church. I would further be obliged to show that this Reformed Episcopal Church is giving the teachings of the fathers of the early Anglican church in their purity, the teachings and doctrine as they were given and held by Cranmer, McIlvaine, and in America by Bishop Lee of Delaware. But we are not to enter into the region of controversy, but simply to deal with this hymn as a triumph of holy Christian song. In more than one season of doubt and despair its heaven-sent words have come to cheer the fainting heart and act as a balm to the wounded spirit. When the hymn was written the author was passing through the severest mental struggle that can come to the soul—a struggle to reach the light. Cardinal Newman's character was singularly pure and transparent. He carried with him the mental wealth of a university. He thought he was right. That we must leave to the God of truth, pity, love, and wisdom, who will guide us all in the end. At one time the tempest was round about him, friends had forsaken him, and amid it all sickness laid hold of him. But when apparently at the very portal of death he said, 'I shall not die, for I have not yet seen the perfect light.' In darkness, in sorrow, as nature gave way and disease progressed he wrote the hymn asking for light. He was at sea when it was penned and amid perils, and the hymn was forced out of his soul. Just as the fires of the earth lift the mountain ranges this hymn came from that mighty heart. It is pure, confiding, hopeful, and an inspiration to souls seeking the divine healing.

"The same light that leads our brothers shall lead us, though our paths be different. In discipline and doctrine we may go wide apart, but the inner light shall lead us on as it did the Christian prelate, loved as he was by all Christian communions. We forget the bitterness of contention that marked the scenes of the past as we read this hymn. All shall be forgotten when God shall come and correct all things done blindly heretofore, and we shall be led by him who is the light of the world, and together we shall sing the new song of adoration and praise."

Death of the Rev. J. M. Curtis.

The Rev. J. M. Curtis, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, died yesterday at his home in Maywood. About three weeks ago he was attacked by typhoid fever, and, although the crisis was successfully passed, his system did not recover from the effects of the disease.

Funeral services will be held from the Church of the Holy Communion Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock.

[The Rev. J. M. Curtis was born in Queen Anne County, Maryland, July 4, 1819, and was ordained at St. John's Church, Louisville, Ky., about thirty-three years ago. He was a member of the Ivanhoe Commandery, K. T., of Petoskey, Mich., and was also an Odd-Fellow. He has held parishes in Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, and Texas, and came to Maywood about two years ago. He leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter.]

SHORT ARTICLES ON CURRENT TOPICS are invited by THE TRIBUNE for publication in next Sunday's issue. For the best article of 300 words on any subject suggested by the news of the day THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. Articles not entitled to a prize may be printed without compensation.

GERMAN VETERANS AT DAVENPORT.

A Parade with 3,000 Men in Line, Followed by an Enjoyable Picnic.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The organization of the North American Federation of German Veterans numbers about 10,000 members. They are survivors of the continental wars of 1864 to 1866 and 1870 and 1871. The sixth reunion of the federation opened here today and will continue till Wednesday. The day has been a perfect one, and the crowds in the city as large as ever were witnessed here. At 11 o'clock, when the army of more than 3,000 men began the line of march through the principal streets the fronts of the buildings were in a flutter of flags and decorations. It was a Fourth of July celebrated on the 17th of August. The visiting delegations were joined by the local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Turner societies, the Schleswig-Holstein Veterans of 1848-50 and other societies, together with the City Council and the entire Fire Department. This last feature caused some comment, as it is the first time the department has been called upon to join a public parade Sunday. The Cincinnati Veterans headed the line and were followed by those from St. Louis, St. Paul, Kansas City, Cleveland, Peoria, St. Joseph, Dubuque, and other cities. The column moved in three divisions. Arriving at Schützen Park, two miles from the post-office, the Mayor gave a welcoming address. The crowd of 10,000 people then turned themselves into a general picnic. Competition for prizes was continued till night, and included rifle shooting, bayonet fencing, turning, and bowling exercises. The park is illuminated brilliantly this evening by a display of pyrotechnics.

A POLICEMAN SHOOTS TWO MEN.

One of Them Likely to Die—The Officer Had Been Assaulted.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—In the saloon of Robert Morris last night a drunken crowd got into a fight. Policeman Poll interfered, when the whole gang attacked him. He was beaten over the head with clubs and buggy whips, and was being rapidly forced down when he used his revolver. John Cleland was shot through the breast and lungs and will not recover. Al Cleland received a serious shot in the arm. William Kinney and Frank Sommers were arrested shortly afterwards for participating in the fight. Poll's injuries are numerous, but not dangerous.

FISH NEED PROTECTION.

HINTS TO OFFICIALS WHO SHOULD GUARD THEM.

Market Fishermen Making Spring Lake the Source of Their Revenue Despite the Complaints of Citizens and Objecting to the Enforcement of the Law—An Illinois Policeman Shoots Two Men—German Veterans Parade at Davenport, Ia.

SPRING LAKE, Ill., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—Spring Lake has long been a popular hunting and fishing resort. It has a reputation among sportsmen for hundreds of miles in every direction, and many hunters and fishermen visit it annually. Just now the bass, pickerel, pike, and croppy fishing is at its best here, and the strings of beauties that are brought in at evening would make the perch-fishers on the Government pier throw away their rods in disgust could they but see them. The natives here, for some reason, call a pickerel a pike, and a wall-eyed pike they call a salmon. But call them what you will, they are gamey in the water, beautiful in a basket of fresh grass, and toothsome at the table, garnished with a few sprigs of parsley and a slice or two of lemon.

Up to and including last year this splendid fishing resort, comprising a total of about fifty square miles of limpid, spring-fed lakes, outletting to the Illinois River, had been almost ignored by the State Fish Commission, and year after year it had been ravaged and dragged by the market fishermen from Pekin and Peoria, until the waters were almost depopulated. Complaints to Secretary Bartlett of the Fish Commission having proved of no avail, the Governor was appealed to last winter, and the result was that two Fish Wardens were appointed for the Spring Lake District to see that the fish law was enforced. These Wardens, Messrs. George Ayres of Spring Lake and James Haines Jr. of Pekin, began their duties at once by promptly causing the arrest of the illegal fishermen and the confiscation of their nets, seines, etc. This prompt action, followed up by vigorous prosecution, put a stop to the unlawful fishing, and in consequence the sport with rod and line is better this summer than for several years previous. If the Wardens continue as vigilant in the future as they have been since their appointment the game fish will get such a start in one or two years that the lake will swarm with them, and there will not only be a plenty for all who care to come and catch them in a lawful manner, but there will be enough to spare to liberally stock every suitable body of water in the State.

S. P. Bartlett of Quincy, Secretary of the Fish Commission, has done some good work in transplanting fish, restocking lakes, streams, etc., but he has also left a great deal of good work undone by failing to prevent the use of unlawful seines and nets and the seining and netting of fish during the spawning season. The waters of the Illinois River and its tributary streams and lakes are peculiarly adapted to the production in immense quantities of several varieties of the finest food fish. Buffalo fish, catfish, white perch, and sheep-head thrive in the river and grow to great size, even to twenty and twenty-five pounds, and in the spring-fed lakes and small streams bass, pike, pickerel, croppy, perch, and sunfish swarm and multiply with wonderful rapidity when properly protected. If the Fish Commission had spent the State's money in preventing the market fishermen from plying their trade during the spawning season and from using seines and nets of unlawful mesh at any time there never would be need of spending it for restocking the waters.

The market fishermen complain of the enforcement of the law, and advance the plea that it deprives them of the means of earning a livelihood in order that a few wealthy sportsmen may enjoy themselves with rod and line. This plea is childish. The law is not for the benefit of the wealthy sportsmen, nor does it benefit them more than the humblest laborer who likes to vary his rough fare with a mess of fish now and then. The law is for the benefit of all. If not enforced there soon would be no native fish either for wealthy sportsmen or hungry laborers.

PRACTICE WORK AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

Drill by the Department of Dakota Rifle Team—Illinois Riflemen Coming.

CAMP DOUGLAS, Wis., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The drill of the Department of Dakota rifle team, United States army, for the practice of shooting preliminary to the regular competition for places on the Division of the Missouri rifle team has been begun by Lieut. W. O. Clark, Twelfth Infantry, now at this place. The unusual features of the drill are that fire-arms are not used and no gunpowder is burned. Lieut. Clark's method consists in systematically training his team to estimate distances that are within rifle range, in sprinting, skirmishing without rifles or cartridges, and a general course of gymnastics and exercises similar to those prescribed for athletes. Capt. F. D. Baldwin, the Captain of the Department of Texas rifle team, also here, pursues a different system with his men. Beyond a moderate amount of exercise he does not drill his men at all, believing that exemption from muscular effort now will qualify his riflemen better to meet the requirements of next week's contests.

Two or three members of Company K, Third Regiment Infantry, Wisconsin National Guards, had a skirmish run here last week, using twenty cartridges each. A private of Company D, Eighteenth United States Infantry, took a run at the same time, using forty cartridges, two shots to one for the Wisconsin men. The expert made 104. One of the National Guardsmen made 57; the other made 51. These handsome scores and other good shooting have created feelings of respect and fellowship between the regulars and the citizen-soldiers.

Among the recent arrivals at the Wisconsin rifle range are Lieut. McCarthy, Twelfth Infantry, from Fort Bennett, S. D.; Lieut. Wills, Twenty-second Infantry, Fort Keogh, Mont.; Lieut. Devore, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and Lieut. John E. Myers, Third Artillery, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of Texas.

Arrangements are being made by Adjutant-General J. W. Vance for the messing of the Illinois National Guardsmen who are to be here next month for the purpose of engaging in the inter-State rifle competition under the direction of the Military Rifle Association of the National Guard of the Northwest, and of which Capt. Reade, U. S. A., will be the officer in charge.

GERMAN VETERANS AT DAVENPORT.

A Parade with 3,000 Men in Line, Followed by an Enjoyable Picnic.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The organization of the North American Federation of German Veterans numbers about 10,000 members. They are survivors of the continental wars of 1864 to 1866 and 1870 and 1871. The sixth reunion of the federation opened here today and will continue till Wednesday. The day has been a perfect one, and the crowds in the city as large as ever were witnessed here. At 11 o'clock, when the army of more than 3,000 men began the line of march through the principal streets the fronts of the buildings were in a flutter of flags and decorations. It was a Fourth of July celebrated on the 17th of August. The visiting delegations were joined by the local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Turner societies, the Schleswig-Holstein Veterans of 1848-50 and other societies, together with the City Council and the entire Fire Department. This last feature caused some comment, as it is the first time the department has been called upon to join a public parade Sunday. The Cincinnati Veterans headed the line and were followed by those from St. Louis, St. Paul, Kansas City, Cleveland, Peoria, St. Joseph, Dubuque, and other cities. The column moved in three divisions. Arriving at Schützen Park, two miles from the post-office, the Mayor gave a welcoming address. The crowd of 10,000 people then turned themselves into a general picnic. Competition for prizes was continued till night, and included rifle shooting, bayonet fencing, turning, and bowling exercises. The park is illuminated brilliantly this evening by a display of pyrotechnics.

A POLICEMAN SHOOTS TWO MEN.

One of Them Likely to Die—The Officer Had Been Assaulted.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—In the saloon of Robert Morris last night a drunken crowd got into a fight. Policeman Poll interfered, when the whole gang attacked him. He was beaten over the head with clubs and buggy whips, and was being rapidly forced down when he used his revolver. John Cleland was shot through the breast and lungs and will not recover. Al Cleland received a serious shot in the arm. William Kinney and Frank Sommers were arrested shortly afterwards for participating in the fight. Poll's injuries are numerous, but not dangerous.

Many Crimes in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 17.—This city has had an outbreak of murderous crime in the last twenty-four hours. Last night George Mack was fatally stabbed by Joe Collins, whom he was entertaining with beer at his home. Both are white. W. J. Roberts, a colored bartender, was shot and killed by John Coleman, also colored, in a quarrel over a trifling debt. Coleman was caught at Lebanon, but knocked the Marshal down and again escaped. Raymond Murphy insulted Mrs. Charles Locke and was nearly killed with a rifle in the hands of Locke. John Robinson, colored, was perhaps fatally cut with a razor by an unknown negress. Harry Kokemiller attacked Gus Dupare, aged 65, and was badly cut with a knife. He will die. W. S. Warriner, a Lake Erie and Western freight engineer, was this afternoon shot in the abdomen by one of a gang of tramps he was ejecting from his train near the city limits. He is at the hospital in a dangerous condition.

Monticello Expects a Big Time.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The great Sangamon Fair and Racing Association of Central Illinois will open here tomorrow with the largest number of fast flyers that ever has entered the races at Monticello. The races will last three days, there being $3,000 in the speed ring alone. All parts of the State are represented with fine horses besides several from other States. Several of the finest herds in Illinois are on exhibition, among them those that took the premiums at the State Fair at Peoria. Ex-Gov. Oglesby, Judge Matheny, Judge Tipton, and others will address the Old Settlers' reunion Tuesday.

Stole a March on the Citizens.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—Considerable excitement was created this morning by the discovery that the Pan-Handle railroad had laid an additional track along Canal street during the early morning hours. Canal street is in the center of the city and the property fronting on it of considerable value. The double-track scheme has been a favorite one of the company's and much legislation has arisen from its efforts in the past to carry it out. An injunction is in force covering the question, but the opinion seems to have been that it did not restrain acts of the new company formed under the recent reorganization.

Robbed of Money and Jewels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—This morning a burglar made a big haul at the residence of Mrs. Mary Rothschild, No. 507 South Broadway, getting $1,100 worth of property in diamonds and money. Last night before retiring Mrs. Rothschild placed her jewels in an iron safe in the front room, setting the combination. On arising this morning she found the door open and the safe rifled of its contents. Mrs. Rothschild says that but one person other than herself knew the combination, and that person was one of her lodgers named Charles Ballou. Ballou has disappeared.

Rock River Conference Closed.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The Rock River Conference Camp-Meeting at Lake Bluff closed today. The attendance has been large in spite of the chilly weather. At 3 o'clock the Rev. Dr. T. R. Strowbridge preached. The enthusiasm was so great that the meeting was continued till sundown. This evening a platform-meeting was held and Evangelist C. H. St. John of Beloit, Kas., the Rev. Dr. Bolton, and others spoke. Tomorrow the Lake Bluff Tennis Association tournament will begin, continuing through the week. A silver cup, tennis rackets, and other prizes will be contested for.

Will Not Parade Labor-Day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The meeting of the Labor-Day Committee of the Labor Union this afternoon was enlivened by the withdrawal from participation in the big parade of Bricklayers' Union No. 3. This action was caused by charges on the part of the Bricklayers' Union that the Labor-Day demonstration was a political affair and the refutation of them in warm terms by the union in today's meeting. The latter has appointed a committee to inquire into the charges in order to see just where they emanated and the cause.

Beat His Wife on the Street.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—At a late hour tonight Anthony C. Dunlevy, the wealthy galvanized iron manufacturer, knocked his wife down at the corner of Eighteenth street and Washington avenue, hurting her quite severely. Regaining her feet Mrs. Dunlevy ran to the Cottage Café, pursued by her husband. As she ran along the street screaming two strangers were attracted by the noise, and, attacking Dunlevy, beat him in a horrible manner. Mrs. Dunlevy was placed in a carriage and driven to her residence, while the husband disappeared.

Fire in Wisconsin's State Prison.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The south wing of the Wisconsin State Prison, occupied by nearly 300 convicts, caught fire at 6 o'clock this afternoon. The roof was partially destroyed, but the fire was got under control before further damage was done. There was great excitement among the convicts, who were held in their cells, excepting those on the upper floor, who were removed to the north corridor by Warden Weeks on account of the dense smoke. The loss was nominal.

Iowa Veterans to Meet Again.

WASHINGTON, Ia., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The next reunion of the Nineteenth Iowa Infantry will take place in Mount Pleasant, Oct. 1 and 2. Col. Joseph B. Leake, who shared prison life with the boys of the Nineteenth, will be with the survivors at the reunion, and will talk to them. Chaplains Sands and Murphy, Adjutant Granville G. Bennett, Col. Crabb, and a host of others will be there.

Bold Thief at Waukesha.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—A robber entered a guest's room at the Grand Avenue Hotel last night and secured diamonds and other valuables to the amount of $1,000. The occupant of the room awoke just in time to see the robber going out of the window. A large sum of money rolled up in a piece of newspaper was not discovered by the thief, although the package was handled by him.

Ishpeming Got the Prize.

NEGAUNEE, Mich., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The firemen's tournament closed last night. Ishpeming Hose Company No. 1 winning the first prize, a solid silver trumpet. Five thousand strangers were drawn here by the two days' celebration.

One Negro Kills Another.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—John Coleman, colored, shot and killed William Robertson, one of his own race, at midnight last night in a West Side saloon. Robertson was a single man, 24 years old. The men quarreled over a small debt which Coleman claimed Robertson owed him. Coleman escaped.

Estes Was Not Lynched.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The report that Harry Estes, the negro who stabbed R. Dixon, a turfman from Indianola, at the Homer fair Thursday was lynched is untrue. Estes has not been captured.

Victims of the Alton Wreck.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—Patrick McElligott, one of the men injured in the collision Friday evening on the St. Louis, Alton and Springfield railroad, died last night. This makes the fourth fatality. One or two others of the victims will not survive their injuries.

Aurora Old Settlers.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—About forty old residents helped J. G. Stolp, one of Aurora's earliest settlers, celebrate his 78th birthday last night and organized an old settlers' association.

Notes from the Northwest.

A farmer named Edward Daily, residing near Pecatonica, Ill., was found dead in a lumber-yard yesterday.

Mrs. Margaret Oberger, aged about 65 years, hung herself in a room in the County House near Galena, Ill., Friday night. She was a widow, whose home was in Guilford, and had been blind for some years past.

The annual jubilee bush meeting of the Michigan African M. E. Conference closed yesterday at Calvin. Many colored people were present from all parts of the State. Addresses were delivered by Presiding Elder Jeffries and the Rev. G. P. Bent of Battle Creek.

Influenza in Iceland.

The breaking out of the influenza in Iceland has caused a considerable panic, as the consequences of the disease there have been serious. Of the 57,000 inhabitants in 1843, 2,000 died of the influenza.

SHORT ARTICLES ON CURRENT TOPICS are invited by THE TRIBUNE for publication in next Sunday's issue. For the best article of 300 words on any subject suggested by the news of the day THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. Articles not entitled to a prize may be printed without compensation.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

A Luxury for Tourists.
DR. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER, in metal boxes, with patent measuring tube. Neat and portable.

For the Aged. Strengthening, pleasing.
"WAGNER'S INFANT FOOD."

MAKING UP THE TICKET.

REPUBLICANS IN WISCONSIN SELECTING THEIR CANDIDATES.

The Milwaukee County Delegation Likely to Control the Nomination for Secretary of State and Influence the Selection of the Men for the Other Offices—Progress of the Fight at the Present Time—Other Political Doings.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—On the result of a caucus of the Milwaukee County delegation to be held Tuesday evening will largely depend the make-up of the ticket to be nominated by the Republican State Convention Wednesday. The caucus will decide on a choice between Julius Wechselberg and A. B. Geilfuss, both Milwaukee candidates for a place on the State ticket, the former for Secretary of State, the latter for State Treasurer. Wechselberg's friends tonight are claiming that he is sure of a victory in Tuesday night's caucus. From a personal canvass made today the claim that the Milwaukee delegation, so far as selected, stands, Wechselberg, 20; Geilfuss, 11. If this be so, Wechselberg needs but two more of the twelve delegates to be selected tomorrow. Wechselberg, his friends say, will have no difficulty in securing at least two more delegates, which would insure him twenty-two out of the entire forty-three delegates to the State Convention.

The friends of Geilfuss are making no claims, further than that the control of the delegation remains with the delegates still to be selected. According to the claims of the Wechselberg forces Geilfuss will need eleven of the twelve delegates to be selected tomorrow to give him the control of the caucus. If Wechselberg secures the Milwaukee delegation there is little doubt of his nomination by the State Convention, as his strongest opponent, E. D. Coe of Whitewater, is willing to retire from the race for State Treasurer. Should Geilfuss receive the indorsement of the Milwaukee delegation his nomination by the convention is not so assured, as he would go into the field for State Treasurer with seven or eight other candidates. Headquarters of most of the candidates, and there is a larger number than ever before, will be opened at the Plankinton House tomorrow.

Outside of Governor there are from two to eight candidates for every place on the ticket. Gov. Hoard will be renominated by acclamation. For Lieutenant-Governor the candidates are J. B. Treat of Green County and Tom Mills of Jackson, with the chances in favor of Treat. With Wechselberg in the race for Secretary of State, the only other probable candidate is Dave Schreiner of Grant County. If Wechselberg does not have a solid Milwaukee delegation E. D. Coe of Whitewater will be nominated. With Wechselberg nominated for Secretary of State, Coe will go into the field for State Treasurer with R. W. Jackson of Showano, A. B. Geilfuss of Milwaukee, Norman L. James of Richland Center, Hans B. Warner of Pierce, Attorney Peterson, the present State Railway Commissioner, and Peter Leonard of Ashland. Coe and Jackson are expected to lead the other candidates, although Peterson will undoubtedly have a strong following with the Norwegian delegation. James O'Neill of Neillsville will have a very strong indorsement for Attorney-General, although both E. L. Browne of Waupaca and C. E. Estabrook, the present Attorney-General, are regarded as strong opponents. But two candidates are thus far mentioned for Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. B. Thayer, the present Superintendent, and L. D. Harvey of Oshkosh. In the event of his failing to receive the nomination for State Treasurer, Attorney Peterson will again be a candidate for Railroad Commissioner, with Sivor E. Brimi of Eau Claire as his opponent.

For Insurance Commissioner the candidates are W. H. Blyton of Sparta, Robert E. McCurdy of Dane, and Charles E. Noyes of Walworth, the latter the present Deputy Insurance Commissioner.

Chairman Payne of the State Central Committee has appointed John M. Ewing as Sergeant-at-Arms of the convention, which will open at 12 o'clock Wednesday in the West Side Turn-Hall.

WANT THE ACT CHANGED.

Residents of Mississippi Will Make an Appeal to Congress.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—It is rumored that Mr. Mayes of the State at large will tomorrow introduce a memorial and resolution for its adoption to Congress, asking the repeal of the act imposing fundamental conditions on the reception of Mississippi into the Union on the ground that it is a stigma upon the State not common to the other States, and respectfully protesting that, while the convention thinks these fundamental conditions themselves void, nevertheless they remain as a stigma upon this Commonwealth. It is further said he will in his memorial recite the condition of affairs here and the necessity of putting suffrage in hands capable of its intelligent exercise, though without discrimination on account of race. He will also offer on the part of the State to cheerfully relinquish such representation in Congress and the Electoral College as is enjoyed on account of those now entitled to vote who may not be entitled to vote under any amendments made to the State Constitution by a proper construction of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

It is further rumored that Mr. Mayes will ask the appointment of a committee of three to bear the memorial to Congress, and President Calhoon has said that if such resolution is adopted he is disposed to appoint as members of that committee Ex-Gov. James L. Alcorn and Ex-Chief-Justice H. F. Simeral, in whose ability and patriotism he expresses unbounded confidence. Mr. Mayes is Chancellor of the State University, professor of its law department, and a gentleman of profound legal attainments. The suffrage question dwarfs all other considerations, and tomorrow's proceedings in view of the above rumors will be watched with intense interest.

Senator Noland said today that he very much doubted the practicability of the Australian system. It would encourage the establishment of negro schools all over the country, organized just for the purpose of teaching the negroes enough to enable them to vote. A prominent delegate from the heavy negro section said that no change in the ballot laws was desired or would be accepted by his section that did not insure white supremacy for all time to come; that no make-shift or expediency would answer. His section favored a strong educational or property qualification, and nothing short of this would do the work. Nearly all the large counties in the State have black majorities, while the small ones with only one Representative have white majorities. Both the plans of Senator George and Prof. Mayes propose to cut down the representation of the black counties and give it to the white counties, thus securing the Legislature to the whites and permitting it, or some State body so constituted, to elect the State officers. The counties losing their representation will bitterly fight both plans. The large counties may consent to surrender some of their representation, if the suffrage laws are so arranged as to give the whites the power to control the internal affairs of their counties as well as of the State.

FARMERS ADOPT A PLATFORM.

They Want Unlimited Coinage, an Income Tax, and Lands Assessed at Full Value.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 17.—It was not until 4:30 o'clock this morning that the Farmers' and Laborers' Union adjourned. There was a protracted fight over the report of the Committee on Resolutions and a resolution presented a 3 o'clock which favored the Sub-Treasury scheme. The latter was defeated and the former adopted. The resolutions demanded the passage of laws by Congress taxing all lands held for speculative purposes at their full value; that alien ownership of land shall be forever prohibited; that all money shall be issued and its volume controlled by the National Government; that there shall be free and unlimited coinage of silver, thereby placing it on the same basis with gold; that the National banking system be abolished; that an income tax shall be placed upon all net incomes over $1,000; that option dealing or gambling in agricultural and mercantile productions shall be prohibited by law; that for purposes of taxation all property shall be assessed at its full value, stocks in banks to be assessed at not less than market value, railroads to be assessed at not less than they are valued at by their owners for the purpose of declaring dividends; a small exemption to be allowed each head of family on personal property in actual use; that the civil service laws shall be enforced in all departments of National and State Governments; that the Government shall have the ownership and control of the railroad and telegraph lines; that all railroad stocks issued in excess of actual cost of roads shall be declared void; that the Australian system of voting shall be extended to all voting precincts in the State.

The tariff plank is as follows:

Believing that our Government was founded on the idea that all men

WHICH BILL WILL PASS?

FIGHT BETWEEN THE FRIENDS OF THE TARIFF AND ELECTION BILLS.

Senator Quay's Resolution Will Probably Be Voted On in the Senate Tuesday—"Suspension Day" in the House—Mr. Rowell Will Try to Call Up the Chalmers-Morgan Case—Text of the Anti-Lottery Bill—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—The program of business for the rest of the session will be determined in the Senate this week if the present understanding is carried out. Mr. Quay, according to notice given Saturday, will introduce his amended resolution tomorrow, which, under the rules, it is expected will go over until Tuesday for action. It will not be referred to the Committee on Rules but will be disposed of in the Senate. This course is desired by its author and has the approval of the Committee on Rules. When it comes up for consideration a motion will be made, probably by Mr. Hoar or Mr. Spooner, to include the Federal Election bill in the list of measures that shall be considered after the Tariff bill is disposed of. This is expected to precipitate a debate of some length and considerable bitterness between the two wings of the Republican majority. Mr. Quay and Mr. Aldrich, who is acting with him, believe the resolution will be passed by a good majority with no amendment.

When that matter is settled the Tariff bill will again be taken up and pressed to a vote as rapidly as possible. The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, reported last week, will be called up tomorrow by Mr. Allison, and will be disposed of if possible at one sitting.

Although this Congress is in its ninth month there have been only three "suspension days" in the House, notwithstanding the fact that the rules provide that at least twice each month an opportunity shall be afforded to pass measures under suspension of the rules. It is probable that tomorrow the rule will prevail and the committees will be allowed to call up selected measures for action. Under this order the Committee on Education, if it be reached in the call, will seek to pass the Senate bill to extend additional aid to agricultural colleges. The Committee on Agriculture is to have the floor Tuesday, and possibly for several days following, in order to discuss and act upon the compound lard and meat inspection bills. When these measures are disposed of it is possible that the Labor Committee may have a day if the Elections Committee does not insist on pressing the pending contested-election cases.

Chairman Rowell of the Elections Committee says that unless some good reason is given why he shall not assert the privileges of his committee he will call up the election contest of Chalmers against Morgan of Mississippi. The committee reported long ago in favor of the sitting member, Morgan, Democrat; but Gen. Chalmers thinks he can convince the House that he is entitled to the seat, and he will be allowed to make an hour's speech in support of his claim. The fact that every member of the committee except one is against him is sufficient to settle his fate as a contestant. Mr. Rowell would like also to have a final determination of several other cases that have been ready for a month or two, but he has been persuaded to give precedence to the Committee on Agriculture. The latter committee is likely to have the floor for four days this week, beginning Tuesday, and will call up the Meat Inspection bill and the Compound Lard bill, and will also press the Butterworth Option bill if it has sufficient time. There is a prospect for a sharp fight over the Lard bill, with the chances in favor of its passage by a good majority. Its promoters claim to have ascertained by a canvass that on a full vote they can poll 187 votes for it, and as many members are absent a much smaller vote will be sufficient to pass it. Among the opposition there is some talk of breaking a quorum and resorting to other dilatory tactics, but under the present rules bills cannot be defeated by that means.

THE ANTI-LOTTERY BILL.

Full Text of the Measure Passed by the House Saturday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—Following is the text of the Anti-Lottery bill passed by the House yesterday:

No letter, postal card, or circular concerning any lottery, so-called gift concern, or other similar enterprise offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance (or concerning schemes devised for the purpose of obtaining money or property under false pretenses), and no list of the drawings at any lottery or similar scheme, and no check, draft, bill, money, postal note, or money order for the purchase of any ticket, tickets or parts thereof, and for or of any share or chance in any such lottery or gift enterprise, shall be carried in the mail or delivered at or though any post-office or branch thereof or by any letter-carrier; nor shall any newspaper, circular, pamphlet, or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of any lottery or gift enterprise of any kind offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, or containing any list of prizes awarded at the drawings of any such lottery or gift enterprise, whether said list is of any part or of all of the drawing, be carried in the mail or delivered by any postmaster or letter-carrier.

Any person who shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, or who shall knowingly send or cause to be sent anything to be conveyed or delivered by mail in violation of this section, or who shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail anything herein forbidden to be carried by mail, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than $400 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each offense. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section may be proceeded against by information or indictment and trial and punished either in the district at which the unlawful publication was mailed, or to which it is carried by mail for delivery according to the direction thereon, or at which it is caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom it is addressed.

The Postmaster-General may, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person or company is engaged in conducting any lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme for the distribution of money or of any real or personal property by lot, chance, or drawing of any kind, or that any person or company is conducting any other scheme or device for obtaining money or property of any kind through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, forbid the payment by any post-office at which registered letters arrive directed to any such person or company, or to the agent or representative of any such person or company, whether such agent or representative is acting as an individual or as a firm, bank, corporation, or association of any kind, to return all such registered letters to the Postmaster at the office at which they were originally mailed, with the word "Fraudulent" plainly written or stamped upon the outside thereof, and all such letters so returned to such Postmasters shall be by them returned to the writers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe. But nothing contained in this section shall be so construed as to authorize any Postmaster or any other person to open any letter not addressed to himself.

The public advertisement by such person or company so conducting such lottery, gift enterprise, scheme, or device, that remittances for the same may be made by registered letters to any other person, firm, bank, corporation, or association named therein, shall be held to be prima facie evidence of the existence of said agency by all the parties named therein. But the Postmaster-General shall not be precluded from ascertaining the existence of such agency in any other legal way satisfactory to himself.

The Postmaster-General may, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person or company is engaged in conducting any lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme for the distribution of money or of any real or personal property by lot, chance, or drawing of any kind, or that any person or company is conducting any other scheme for obtaining money or property of any kind through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, forbid the payment by any Postmaster to said person or company of any postal money orders drawn to his or its order, or in his or its favor, or to the agent of any such person or company, whether such agent is acting as an individual or as a firm, bank, corporation, or association of any kind, and may provide by regulation for the return to the remitters of the sum named in such money orders. But this shall not authorize any person to open any letters not addressed to himself.

The public advertisement by such person or company so conducting any such lottery, gift enterprise, scheme, or device, that remittances for the same may be made by means of postal money order to any other person, firm, bank, corporation, or association named therein, shall be held to be prima facie evidence of the existence of said agency by all the parties named therein.

ARMY OFFICERS DISSATISFIED.

Many Do Not Like the Rearrangement of the Military Departments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The rearrangement of military departments authorized to go into effect Sept. 1 is not meeting with the hearty approval of the army as a whole. It is the opinion of a great many that the Secretary would have made a much more satisfactory arrangement had he carried out his original intention of abolishing the three military divisions and making eight departments, with the two Major-Generals in command of the two more important ones, and the six Brigadiers in command of the others and placing each of the eight commanders under the immediate control of the commanding general. The changes made are a step in this direction, and it is understood that the above plan will eventually be carried out, but a great many believe that it would have been better to have made the change at once. Under the arrangement just authorized there is no uniformity whatever. There are departments subordinate to divisions, while there are others with Brigadier-Generals in command who are placed on the same footing with Major-Generals commanding divisions by being separated from divisions and placed under the direct control of the Major-General commanding. A strange incongruity, too, is the separation of the State of Illinois from the Department of Missouri, and placing it under the direct control of the Division Commander. It is admitted by even those who oppose the new arrangement that the change will serve to expedite business between the War Department and the three departments which are separated from division control, but it is argued that if it is desirable to expedite business in one portion of the army why not in the whole of it? Upon the retirement of Gen. Gibbon next spring it is fully believed that the division system will be entirely abandoned. It is expected that the President will take prompt action on that feature of the new fortification act requiring him to appoint a board to make investigations and report upon the advisability of establishing gun factories for building heavy cannon on the Pacific coast, at the Rock Island arsenal, at the Indianapolis arsenal, and at some point on or near the gulf coast. The board is to consist of one engineer officer, one artillery officer, and one ordnance officer not below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. This confines the selections to thirty-two officers. There is some talk of appointing the Chief of Ordnance and Chief of Engineers and Col. Losson, Fourth Artillery, as the members of the board, but as Secretary Proctor had not given the subject attention before he left the city, it is probable that no definite selections have yet been made. As the board has considerable territory to cover, and as the report is desired early in December by the committees of Congress, it is quite necessary that early action should be taken.

MR. CHILDS AND THE "KREUTZER."

The Philadelphia Editor's Part in Giving the Book a Boom.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—It is not generally known that George W. Childs is the innocent cause of the free advertising which the "Kreutzer Sonata" has got. Mr. Childs had his curiosity piqued by the discussion going on in the newspapers, but his own literary editor, after reviewing the volume, had failed to leave it in the office library of the *Ledger*. So Mr. Childs sent over to the book department of his friend Wanamaker's establishment. They did not have it in stock, but a copy was got from a railroad news-stand, and the philanthropist editor was given the means to pass judgment on Tolstoi's study in morals. Now, what Mr. Childs reads the rest of Philadelphia may safely read. Acting on this maxim the book department of Wanamaker's prepared to supply the demand. In the meantime, in the ordinary course of business, the censor in the Post-Office Department at Washington had declared the "Kreutzer Sonata" subject to exclusion from the mails, and a routine order to this effect had been approved, as hundreds of other such orders are, without the Postmaster-General having the slightest personal knowledge of the matter. He was also unaware that his friend Mr. Childs had called for the book from his own store. The shrewd Boston publisher in the order of exclusion saw his chance for a free advertisement and worked it unscrupulously. So did the news companies which were handling the book, and for several days the train boys between New York and Washington were crying, "Here's John Wanamaker's prohibited 'Sonata,' 50 cents."

"This is one of the things," said a friend of the Postmaster-General, "that sometimes make Mr. Wanamaker wonder if public life is worth the misrepresentation incident to it."

Corea Not in a Condition to Borrow.

The Chinese Minister in this city has received information that some American claiming to represent the Corean Government is seeking to negotiate a loan in its behalf with capitalists in the United States. The Minister deems it his duty to make public the fact that the negotiation of such a loan at this time is not approved by the Chinese Government, to which that of Corea, he says, is tributary. Corea, he says, is a poor country with small resources and not in a condition to pledge any of its revenue as security for a foreign loan. It is already indebted to the Chinese Government in a considerable amount advanced to the King a number of years ago. The Minister says the Chinese Government would not allow the customs or other revenue of Corea to be appropriated to a foreign loan so long as its own indebtedness is unliquidated.

GEN. ALGER DISAPPROVES THE VERDICT.

He Thinks the Court-Martial Was Too Hard on Capt. Gray.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The Grand Army court-martial of Capt. Jacob Gray, Past Commander of the Louisiana department, has been a sort of a cause celebre in Grand Army law. A week ago the announcement was made that the finding of the court had been disapproved. The official order of Gen. Alger has just been promulgated, which shows that only a portion of the truth was stated. Gen. Alger's order is as follows:

The findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Comrade Jacob Gray, Past Department Commander of the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, convened by special order No. 24 from these headquarters, dated July 8, 1890, are hereby disapproved. There is no doubt in my mind that Comrade Gray was guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, as shown by his careless methods and that he proved himself entirely incompetent to fill the office of Department Commander, but after reading the findings carefully I am forced to believe that his errors were more of judgment than intent. In charge 2, specification 4, it is charged: "That the said Jacob Gray, then Department Commander of the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi on or about Memorial-Day, 1890, received from the Quartermaster-General of the G. A. R. a sum of money, which money was to be expended by the Assistant Quartermaster-General of the department in the purchase of flags for the decoration of graves at the National cemeteries in the department on said Memorial-Day, and that no flags were purchased for that occasion, and no account of the money so received has been rendered to the department of Louisiana and Mississippi." He did receive from the Quartermaster-General of the Grand Army of the Republic $200 for the purpose of decorating the graves in the National cemeteries in his department as stated in the report of the Quartermaster-General to the National Encampment of 1889. His statement of accounts as furnished to the court-martial partly covered with vouchers shows that he did expend the money and there is nothing in the evidence produced in the trial to controvert these facts. That he should spend a portion of it on a trip to Vicksburg may not have been in good taste, but it may have been in accordance with his best judgment connected with the memorial flag service, he believing that he was serving the department better in that way than otherwise. He may have been extravagant (I think he was), but that is not a crime. While his actions concerning the last department encampment, as charged, were clearly illegal, yet I am inclined to believe he thought he was exercising his rights. Great charity should always be exercised, and a thorough case should be made out against a comrade as to his criminal intent before entering judgment against him and taking from himself and his family honors won upon the field.

INSANE IN A LOCOMOTIVE CAB.

A Fireman's Thrilling Experience with a Crazy Engineer.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—Engineer Bowles left this city yesterday afternoon pulling a freight train on the Illinois Central for Champaign, but before he had been out an hour he suddenly became violently insane. He threw his hat and coat in the fire-box and attempted to throw his watch in, but was prevented by his fireman, whereupon he attempted to throw the latter off the engine. He stopped his train out in a field, jumped off, and started across the country bareheaded. Overwork is said to be the cause of his derangement.

Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, and Bryn Mawr.

These are the great colleges for women. Harcourt Place at Gambier, O., thoroughly prepares young ladies for any one of them. It also has a complete course, and superior musical advantages.

SHORT ARTICLES ON CURRENT TOPICS are invited by THE TRIBUNE for publication in next Sunday's issue. For the best article of 300 words on any subject suggested by the news of the day THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. Articles not entitled to a prize may be printed without compensation.

BLASTS BY BRITISHERS.

NEWSPAPER TRUMPETS ON THE BEHRING SEA CORRESPONDENCE.

What the "Times" and "Standard" Have to Say Concerning Mr. Blaine's Attitude—English Views on Uncle Sam's Silver Policy—Eulogies on Cardinal Newman—Comments on Mrs. Ward's "Indecency in Dress Among American Women."

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The publication of the Behring Sea correspondence is followed by two sonorous blasts on two British trumpets. The *Times* and the *Standard* both proclaim to the universe that Great Britain is entirely right and the United States entirely wrong in this difficult controversy. Both pour out scorn on Mr. Blaine. The *Standard* attributes to the American Government political motives in dealing with the diplomatic question, and declares the Irish in America to be at the bottom of what trouble there is. But for the Irish America would abandon "pretensions without a shred of plausiolity." If that be not a sufficient explanation of Mr. Blaine's conduct his "extraordinary devotion to the interests of the Alaska Commercial company" supplies what is wanting.

Our Tory friend is not less positive on the merits of "the quarrel"—its own word. Mr. Blaine's dispatch is loftily described as illtempered. Lord Salisbury dissects and refutes it to the complete satisfaction of the Tory mind, which pronounces the British case unanswerable, and fondly believes Americans will think so too when they take the trouble to master the facts and arguments. "The thunders in which Mr. Blaine has been dealing are of the most transparently artificial kind." He has done worse than manufacture artificial thunders. He has "met the protests of the English Government, first with neglect and then with evasion and promises that have been given and not kept." Whitehall therefore claims damages for a "culpable invasion of the rights of British subjects," and, on the whole, the matter "is not one that friends of the good-will between the two nations can view without misgiving"—a tame conclusion to all these rattling thunders, artificial or otherwise.

The *Times* is rather more temperate in tone with exceptions, as when it declares that "the conduct of the United States Government in rejecting Sir Julian Pauncefote's modus vivendi in instructing United States cruisers to dismantle vessels found in Behring Sea and in breaking off negotiations evinces an arbitrariness and a contempt for reason happily rare in international relations at the present day." Mr. Blaine's contention with reference to the Adams dispatch resisting the Russian claims to exclusive jurisdiction of the same sea is handled in not less decisive a tone. "Mr. Blaine's argument consists of a painful manipulation of the meaning of words. It is incomprehensible how a diplomatist of his acuteness and experience could have allowed himself to advance a theory which, unlike most diplomatic arguments, could be and has been almost mathematically demonstrated to be false."

The other morning journals are silent. The British Foreign Office has chosen a moment for publishing this correspondence which gives it the last word. The 'Blue Book ends with Lord Salisbury's dispatch of Aug. 2. The Prime Minister, as if content with this final performance, has gone to France for rest and cure

America's Silver Policy.

The coming into force of the Silver act was saluted by a strong article in Wednesday's *Times*. Like nearly every financial authority in this country that journal thinks the present silver policy of America a mistake, and describes the act as one which "compels the United States Government to buy a certain commodity and hold it, issuing meantime to the sellers warrants which the public are compelled to receive as money." The motive for passing the act is believed to be not wholly financial, but political, also. "The Congressmen and Senators who represent the silver States were sufficiently numerous to make the threat of secession from the Republican party formidable to the political wire-pullers." Again: "What carried the Silver bill was not a general belief that it was a statesmanlike treatment of the coinage question, or even a hazy idea that somehow or other the people would be supplied by it with cheap money. The power that forced it through Congress in the teeth of the opposition of nine-tenths of the business community was the determination on the part of the silver-producers that the Nation should buy what they have to sell, coupled with the fear of the Republican party lest it should lose the next Presidential election." The effect of the act is then considered. "Our own view has always been that the rise in the price of silver would be pretty rapid, and this has proved to be the case. There will probably be a pause when the price has reached 54 or 55 pence per ounce."

"The Treasury," adds this writer, "is at the mercy of the holders of metal, whether producers or speculators, provided they combine. Never in the history of the world has any Government been placed in a similar condition. In the long run, moreover, the demand must increase the supply. New mines will be opened and the new supplies will reduce the price. Nobody can say what amount of silver notes the American people will require or accept for business purposes. But it is certain that of the various kinds of currency now in existence some will, before long, be redundant. If the new silver notes are rejected there must be a fall in silver. But we are inclined to think the discarded medium of exchange will be gold; in other words, that the United States will eventually adopt silver as its standard."

The United States, that is, is to place itself outside of the financial pale and to be at the financial mercy of countries with a gold standard.

English Eulogies on Cardinal Newman.

The English eulogies on Cardinal Newman are as full and fervent as if he had never shaken the English Church to its center and finally gone over to Rome. His death has revived the old discussion of Anglicanism, the Oxford movement, and many other things which belong to history. Cardinal Newman's share in all this will remain a matter of controversy. But none the less do the English offer to the great man who is gone his just tribute of admiration and profound respect. For Dr. Newman, the Cardinal, they care little. What they reverence is the beauty of his character, his intellectual power and its range, the saintliness of his life, united as it so rarely is with an astonishing force and power of leadership, and with the power of writing some of the best English of his time.

Mrs. Ward's Latest.

English journals that dislike America and are rather hard up for topics have been copying and commenting upon Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward's *Forum* article on "Indecency in Dress Among American Women." Mrs. Ward's travesty of the facts has accordingly done a certain amount of harm to the reputation abroad of her countrywomen, should that be any gratification to her. But she may remember next time that the jealous foreigner is always lying in wait for state's evidence of this sort, true or false. If she knows anything of society in Europe she knows that the style of dress which she condemns is far more common abroad than in America and carried to a greater extreme. But nobody thinks harm of it here.

REVENGE OF A ST. LOUIS MOTHER.

Why She Used a Bottle of Vitriol on Her Daughter's Lover.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. Charles Blanke of No. 924 Locust street last evening took a terrible revenge on the man who led her 15-year-old daughter astray. The girl is confined in the House of the Good Shepherd, and about 5 o'clock Joseph Andrews, her betrayer went to the home of her parents and tried to induce them to have the girl released, promising on certain conditions to make the child his wife. Mrs. Blanke became very angry and charged Andrews with wronging her daughter. Seizing hold of a bottle containing vitriol she threw its entire contents into Andrews' face, burning him in a frightful manner. Fortunately none of the fluid entered his eyes. He was taken to a physician and his injuries dressed. No arrests have been made.

Caused by Gum-Chewing.

A Parisian scientist has discovered that the human mouth has a steady motion toward the left of the face which will in the course of a million or two years bring it somewhere in the vicinity of the left ear.

OFFICE OF
Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Co.
Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad Co.

PITTSBURG, June 16, 1890.

At meetings of the Board of Directors held June 4, 1890, it was resolved that the following basis for the consolidation of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad, the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and the Cincinnati and Richmond Railroad, into the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company be submitted to the shareholders for their action at special meetings to be held as follows:

Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1890.

Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad Company at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 20, 1890.

PROPOSED BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION.

These roads have an aggregate mileage of 1,051 miles, having their eastern terminus at Pittsburg, and extending via Columbus to Louisville, Indianapolis, and Chicago, and through controlled or affiliated lines to Cincinnati and St. Louis.

The new company is to have an authorized capital of $75,000,000, of which $75,000,000 will be in bonds and $75,000,000 in stock, in shares of $100 each, of which latter $60,000,000 will be preferred and $45,000,000 common stock.

Of the bonds about $42,000,000 are to be set aside to provide for the redemption of the debts that are secured by prior liens on the roads to be consolidated, as follows:

BONDS.

Present mortgage debt Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway, say	$19,982,000
Present mortgage debt Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg railroad say	20,753,988
Present mortgage debt Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, say	4,531,000
Present debt Cincinnati and Richmond railroad	2,508,000
Say	$41,734,988

Leaving about $33,000,000 in the treasury of the consolidated company for betterments, purchase and construction of additional railways, and other lawful purposes.

The preferred stock is to be non-cumulative and entitled to a dividend of 4 per cent per annum out of the net earnings as declared by the Board, with the right, after 3 per cent has been declared on the common stock, to an additional 1 per cent, making 5 in all.

The common stock is to be entitled to 3 per cent per annum out of the net earnings as declared, after 4 per cent has been declared on the preferred, and to an additional 2 per cent in any year the preferred shall have received up to 5 per cent. After 5 per cent has been declared in any year on both preferred and common stock, any additional surplus earnings, when declared, are to be shared equally by the preferred and common stock.

Of the preferred stock of $30,000,000 about $21,000,000 are to be issued in exchange for stock of the respective companies, as follows:

PREFERRED STOCK.

For the present first preferred stock Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway company, par for par	$ 9,989,200.00
For the present second preferred non-cumulative Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway company, par for par	2,000,000.00
For the present common stock of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway company	2,508,000.00
For two-thirds of the present preferred stock Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg railroad company, par for par, say	11,888,562.50
(The other one-third being represented by common stock of the consolidated company.)	
For one-half of the present stock of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad company	1,000,000.00
(The other half being represented by common stock of the consolidated company)	
Leaving a surplus of nearly	$9,000,000 in the treasury for use as aforesaid.

Of the common stock about $21,000,000 is to be issued in exchange for stock of the respective companies, as follows:

COMMON STOCK.

For the present common stock of the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad Co., par for par, say	$ 9,105,901.19
For one-third present preferred stock Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad Co. (as before noted), say	5,943,281.25
For one-half present stock Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Co. (as before noted)	1,000,000.00
For accumulated dividends now due on preferred stock Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Co., say	4,600,000.00—$20,649,182.37
Leaving a surplus of nearly	$25,000,000 in the treasury for use as aforesaid.

As it is desirable to have a full representation of the stock of the company, shareholders who cannot be present are requested to send their proxies to the Secretary with instructions how to vote the same.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.
P.-O. Box 1047.

"VAN VLISSINGEN"
FOR SALE.
PULLMAN ACRES.
In Tracts to Suit.
BARGAINS.
J. H. Van Vlissingen & Bro.,
91 Dearborn St., Main Floor
—AND—
Michigan Ave. and 111th St.
Proposals for Grand Forks City Bonds of $51,000.

Notice is hereby given that the City Council of the City of Grand Forks, in the State of North Dakota, will on Wednesday, August 27, 1890, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the City-Hall, receive sealed proposals for the purchase of $51,000 of Funding Bonds of said city. Bonds to bear date September 15, 1890; to mature in twenty years from their date; to bear semi-annual interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent per annum. All bids to be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds." Full particulars both as to the Bonds and the conditions of sale will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

C. A. HALE, City Auditor,
Grand Forks, N. D.

FOR SALE.
ACRES.
Choice acres adjoining the Stickney Tract. For particulars as to prices, terms, and location inquire of
A. LOEB & BRO.,
120 La Salle-st.

SILVER! SILVER!
Now do not be a silly loon and allow your foolish prejudices against silver mines to get away with your common sense, but investigate the Slide Mine carefully, and have your cash ready to buy some stock on Wednesday. Mr. Sam W. Gregory, President of the Slide Silver Mine, of Ouray, Colo., will be at the Palmer House on that day, and give Chicago people an opportunity to invest in one of the greatest mines of the age. Shares of $100 for only $25.00. Call early. First come first served.

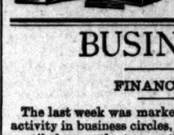
NICARAGUA CANAL CONSTRUCTION COPMANY'S STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
Horace L. Hotchkiss & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS:
36 Wall-st., New York.

MORTGAGE LOANS
At lowest current rates in sums as wanted on city property.
B. W. THOMAS,
27 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOWEST RATES.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
901 Tacoma Building.

2 Choice Corners
—ON—
MICHIGAN-AV.,
North of 38th-st.
74x146.
125x180.
BOTH BARGAINS.
B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

BUCKEYE PIPE LINE
CERTIFICATES
(LIMA OIL)
BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND ON MARGIN BY
A. R. PICK & CO.,
29 BROAD-ST.,
NEW YORK.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.



Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

The last week was marked by a large degree of activity in business circles, and among the mercantile houses the transactions were surprisingly large for the season. The same was equally true at the banks as exhibited by the clearings, which aggregated $76,397,704, and showed an increase of $11,559,806 over the corresponding week last year. The demand for money was more active and included a larger percentage of applications from grain dealers and other heavy borrowers at other points, who depend on Chicago for a large amount of assistance during the autumn and winter months; and although the banks were in a position to supply the wants of regular customers there was no appreciable surplus, and discount rates remained at 6@7, closing strong. Nor is there anything in the financial outlook to justify predictions that rates will not harden in the near future. The New York bank statement was a surprise because of the complete disappearance of the surplus reserve, whereas a further increase over last Saturday's statement was expected. It will be seen by the statement given below that there was a severe loss on every item given to the public, the shrinkage in deposits, loans, and specie being most notable. A private dispatch from a well-known Wall street banker placed the net money loss to the New York banks for the week at $16,000,000, a considerable portion of which is supposed to have been shipped to the interior. There is a fair percentage of which came to Chicago, the weakness in exchange inducing our bankers to bring money here by express in large volume.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Ag. 16	Closing Ag. 15
Am. Cot. Sd. T	400	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾
Atchison	5,230	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	42⅝
C., B. & Q	738	101½	101½	102	102
Canada Southern	400	55⅜	55¼	55⅜	55⅜
Canadian Pac	2,100	84⅝	83	84¾	82¾
Ches. & Ohio	1,000	23¾	22¾	23½	23
Colo. Coal	1,050	51⅜	50⅜	51	50¾
C. & E. Ill	7	45½	45½	45½	45
Do pfd	10	90½	90½	90½	90
C., C., C. & St. L	1,450	72	71¾	71¾	71½
Chicago Gas	500	55¼	55	55	55¼
Cit. Gas Bn	700	89	88	88½	88½
D., L. & W	5,132	146½	145¾	146¾	145¾
Den. & Rio G. pfd	1,000	57⅜	56⅜	57⅜	56⅜
Erie	2,140	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	26⅛
EastTenn. 2d pfd	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Hocking Valley	100	30	30	30	30
Hocking Coal	500	20¾	20¼	20¾	20½
Kan. & Tex	300	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¼
Lake Shore	950	108¾	108¾	108¾	108
Louis. & Nash	3,001	88⅞	87⅞	88⅜	87⅝
L. E. & W. pfd	170	69½	69	69½	
Leaf Tobac	1,600	21⅞	20¾	21	20¾
Laclede Gas	800	20¾	20	20¾	19¾
Mo. Pacific	3,740	72	71¾	71¾	71
Mob. & Ohio	440	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Mex. Central	1,440	26¾	25¾	26¼	
Northwest	200	111¾	111	111¾	110¾
New England	1,100	46¾	45¾	45¾	45¼
Nor. Pacific	750	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do pfd	1,380	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Nor. & W	200	20	20	20	
Do pfd	250	63¾	62¾	63¾	
N. Y. Cent	900	107	107	107	107¾
O. Trans	200	47¾	47¾	47¾	47⅜
Ogn. S. Line	200	44	43¾	43¾	43
Ogn. Imp	300	47	46	47	45
Ont. & W	280	19¾	19¼	19¼	19½
Ohio & Miss	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	
Pacific Mail	810	45¾	44¾	45¾	44¾
Peo., D. & E	100	20	20	20	
Reading	5,000	44	43¾	43¾	43¾
Rich. Terminal	1,530	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Rock Island	2,650	89¾	88¾	88¾	89
St. Paul	5,510	72¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Do pfd	825	119¾	118¾	119¾	118
Southern Pacific	400	20¾	20¾	20	20¾
Sugar Trust	9,400	82¾	81¾	82¾	82¾
Silver B	300,000	117¾	115¾	116¾	114¾
Texas Pacific	1,475	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
T., A. A. & N. M	600	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	5,900	61¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
W. & L. E	200	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Do pfd	100	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Wabash	1,000	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Do pfd	2,130	27¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Western Union	560	84¾	84	84	84¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	123¼	U. S. 4½s, reg	102¾
U. S. 4s, coup	123¾	U. S. 4½s, coup	103¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	148	Fargo	140
American	114	United States	70

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$6 W Nat Bk	107@107½	Div 1st	99¾
4000 AC&P 1st	94¼	10000 ORAN 5s	100¾
14000 Atch 4s	84⅜	10000 O Tex	106¼
65000 Atch inc	65¼@65¾	10000 P&R 2d pfd	43¾
1000 A&P inc	17	8000 P&R g m 4s	81¾
16000 C&O con 5s	100@100¼	3000 StL&IM 2d	108
1000 B&O In 7s	109	1000 StP&M 2d	118
2000 D&R rg 7s	101¾	5000 Shen V g m tr	58
3000 Iowa Cen 1st	85	15000 TexPa 2d inc	40¾
40000 L&N con 1st	100@101¼	2000 T&P Le Ks 1st	69
22000 L&N&T 1st	100¾@100¾	5000 UnEl 1st	109¼
1000 Met El 2d	107	1000 UP s f	114
6000 M&StL con	95¼	2000 W&W 2d 6s	103¾
2000 M&T gen 6s tr	82	10000 Wab 1st	101
500 M&O new	11¾	2000 Wab 2d	78¼
5000 NYO&W con 5s	97¼	17000 WS gtd 4s rg	104@104¾
1000 N&W Clinch Val	100	6000 WisCen 1st	100

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 16.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,100	42¾	43⅜	42¾	43¼
Bell Telephone	44	225	225	225	225
C., B. & Q	540	102¼	103¾	102¼	102¾
Mexican Cent	1,550	25¾	26¼	25¾	26¼
Pullman	9	216½	216½	216½	216½
Sugar Trust	3,500	82	82¾	81¾	82¾
Thomson & H'ust n	10	12	12	12	12
Union Pacific	450	60¾	61¾	60¾	60¾

Bond sales and quotations:

12000 Mex 4s	74@75	1000 Bell 7s	112
5000 Do 1st inc	27	1000 Ill Steel 5s	100
2000 Atch 4s	84@84¼	21000 C & W M 5s	92¾@93
25000 Atch inc	65¼@65¾		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 16.—The market closed unsettled: Pennsylvania, 53¾@53¾; Reading, 21⅜

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, BUNCH OF KEYS between E. L. Dyer, Northampton, Mass. Return to E. G. INGERSOLL, 110 Ontario-st., and get $2 reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ARE AS GOOD PROPERTY as real estate; am offering special inducements to purchasers during the summer months; terms as easy as you can get on real estate; goods delivered on first payment. GEO. E. MARSHALL, diamond importer. 110-112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 225 State-st., makes a specialty of corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—LADIES, MOLES, SUPERFLUOUS hair removed by the electric needle process; positively the only remedy which permanently destroys every trace of this blemish. MRS. DR. GABRIEL, 196 La Salle-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. Shorthand Institute, 402 First National Bank Building. J. S. HANNA.

Designers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MECHANICAL draughtsman with a knowledge of architectural drawing and mechanical engineering. Can give good references. Address M 96, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD WATCHMAKER and salesman with employer having tools, in city. Best references; moderate salary. M 156, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LAWYER WHO DESIRES to change his residence, for reasons which he will state to correspondents, wishes employment on a railroad in the Western or Pacific a salary by month, either as local attorney or otherwise. He is now representing large interests, and can give the highest references as to his character and ability. Address "LAWYER," P.O. Box 642, New York.

SITUATION WANTED—A GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY, 30 years of age, good accountant, excellent penman, 6 years' business experience, highest references, desires a position of trust. O 38, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT-WATCHMAN; Colored; can bank; or will accept other work paying $60 to $100 month. J. D. E., Lake Forest, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 25, Scotch and willing to work as a packer in wholesale liquor store. M 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED, INTELligent gentleman, conversant with German, French, Polish and Russian languages; highly educated class in architecture and civil engineering; first-class references. Would accept duties of bill collector or assistant bookkeeper. K 12, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. Shorthand Institute, 402 First National Bank Building. J. S. HANNA.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK in private family. Call Monday at 353 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN private family. 3339 Cottage Grove-av. MISS DAE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED lady to assist in the household and instruct in the German language and music. Address MISS G. L., Fremont, Neb.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—GROCERY CLERK—TO PUT UP ORders. Must be and expert worker; one who has had experienced in England or North of Ireland preferred. Address J 150, Tribune.

WANTED—IN A LARGE TOWN IN ILLINOIS, a bright, pushing young man in large retail dry-goods store; must be willing to commence reasonably; good chance for right man; must furnish good references. M 136, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER; moderate salary if permanent. Address M. C., 126 Wabash-av.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO MEET THE GROcery trade; A 1 side line; good commission; "a seller." W. G. BOORMAN, 86 La Salle-st., Room 11.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE A 1 SALESMAN TO introduce in connection with their regular line, original, new, and novel specialties, manufactured of wood. In the house furnishing and wood and willow ware trade throughout the U. S. Address for particulars, Specialty Mfg. Co. Unadilla, N. Y.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN. WE MANufacture staple article greatly improved; samples weigh 8 oz.; splendid side line; sells to the trade everywhere; liberal commissions. Address with reference, Ozone Mfg. Co., Girard, Erie Co., Pa.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TO SELL GOODS TO merchants by sample; salary paid to good men; samples furnished; permanent situation. Model Manufacturing Co., South Bend, Ind.

Trades.

WANTED—A FEW WAGONMAKERS AND blacksmiths; steady work. Call between 11 and 2 in store, 150 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD MAN ON FANCY ICE CREAM and ices. 347 57th-st.

WANTED—GENTS AND LADIES TO INTRO duce new business; $75 to $200 a month easy made by workers; a rare chance; investigate at Room 12, 159 E. Washington-st

WANTED—BUTCHER—YOUNG MAN TO WORK in market and deliver orders. M 152, Tribune.

WANTED—NUMBER OF COMPETENT SWITCHmen, brakemen, and trainmen (no others need apply) to take positions away from Chicago. Apply Briggs House.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY FOR OFFICE WORK; must be plain, rapid writer and good figurer. Address, stating salary expected, M 153, Tribune.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD COOK; ONE WHO IS WILLing to do general housework also; wages $5 per week. Call at 461 Dearborn-av. on and after Aug. 18.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 36 Groveland Park-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—100 EXPERIENCED CLOAKMAKERS in the shop and take work home. Apply LOUIS ADLER, 176 Madison-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SHIRT-IRONERS; good wages; steady position. Call at once. Chicago Laundry Co., 3421 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FREE—LADIES OR GENTS MAKING less than $20 weekly; no canvassing. Call 491 North Clark-st., near Division. I. B. SNELL, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST SELLING specialty on the market; choice territory in both Indiana and Illinois; also Chicago and suburbs. Apply Room 936 U. S. Express Building.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

$1 BY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in sums to suit; no charge for examination of abstracts, drawing papers, or recording; in loans of $2,000 and over; no delay.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
126 and 128 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. H. W. FOLEY, 95 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 12 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTate in Chicago or Cook County at 6 per cent, no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 80 Ashland Blk

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT.
MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES, AND 6 PER CENT.
Special rates on large amounts.
SIDNEY LOEB, 83-85 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. C. JOHNSON, 135 Washington.

MORTGAGE LOANS AT LOWEST CURRENT rates in sums as wanted on city property.
B. W. THOMAS, 21 Portland Block.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CORner Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—BALANCE PURCHASE MONEY first mortgage and notes; $1,500. Address B. BRANCH, 35 Fifty-third-st.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—PARK NATIONAL BANK deposits can be cashed immediately at H. W. LEE'S office, 132 Washington, S. E. corner La Salle.

MONEY AT 5, 4, 3, AND 2 PER CENT—TO LOAN on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos and furniture, stocks of merchandise; also on bonds, and building association stocks, warehouse receipts, furniture, pianos, etc. Any person in need of money can call. S. HEYMAN, Manager, Room 4, 90 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Madison-st.

PARK NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITS WANTED; also capital for investment for individual or on account of investigate.
ISAAC M. FOLAND, Investment Broker,
Room 611 Chamber of Commerce Building.

WANTED—$4,000 FOR FOUR OR SIX MONTHS on double amount first mortgage notes. Address R. FRANCIS, 35 Fifty-third-st.

$40 TO $80 LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, horses, carriages or any good security at lowest rates. GEO. WRIGHT, Room 72, 69 Dearborn-st.

PENSIONS.

A. G. SWEET, PENSION CLAIM AGENT—ALL kinds of pensions or war claims. Room 32 Commercial Bank Building, 173 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY—Must be sold to close an estate; lots on some of the best South Side avenues at $50 to $61 per ft., worth $100, with all street improvements in and paid for, both steam and cable cars; property all around this has been sold for $80, while this property had not been on the market. T. P. KEEFE, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on
HEISER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES; LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 306 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—MODERN BRICK house on Groveland-av., near 35th-st.; price, $6,000. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
THIRTY-NINTH-ST. PROPERTY.
Southwest corner of Indiana-av., 100x160 feet; well improved; will sell all or part.
Corner of Vincennes and Aldine-avs., 127x107; ripe for immediate improvement.
80x125, north front, near Stanton-av.
40x100, south front, east of Stanton-av.; will be sold or leased for 99 years.
B. W. THOMAS & CO., 27 Portland Block.
After Aug. 1, at Marine Building,
Lake and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—
Lot on Cottage Grove, near 31st, $215 per foot.
Lots near Pullman, $12 per foot and upwards.
Lots on Michigan and Indiana-av. and State-st.
2 flat buildings on Langley-av. that will net 10 per cent on investment; $14,000.
BASS, KESSLER & ENNES.

FOR SALE—
Wabash-av., corner 126th-st., 55 ft.; might lease.
Wabash-av., corner 57th-st., 264 ft.; might lease.
Calumet-av., bet. 24th and 25th-sts., $150 a foot.
W. P. BUTLER,
461 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 50 FT., NR. 34TH-ST.: 40 ft. nr. 28th. J. G. BRONSON, 300 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—A HOME—2811 INDIANA-AV., LOT 50 feet front by 187 feet deep, to an alley; if purchased at once can be secured at a very reasonable price. CLEVELAND & NORTON,
Room 35, 87 and 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV. RESIDENCES—VERY desirable residences on Indiana-av., between 18th and 21st-sts.
P. W. THOMAS,
Room 21, 107 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS AT ELSDON ON THE Grand Trunk and Santa Fe, 25 minutes from Polk-st. depot, near C. T. shops and Tiffany car shops; city water, hotels, stores; $500, $550, $600, $650, $700; 10 per cent cash, balance monthly. Call for plats and tickets.
HALSEY & LEE,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY—Monroe-st., elegant corner residence, 2-story and basement brick; in A1 condition; 2-story brick barn. You could not buy a lot and build for the money. Call for particulars.
Monroe-st., very desirable 2-story and basement stone front; fine order; $8,500.
Adams-st., choice locality, 2-story and basement stone front; $8,000.
H. A. OSBORNE, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS NEAR 48TH-ST. STATION, on Wisconsin Central R. R.; cheap.
HALSEY & LEE, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—W. Madison-st., east of Western-av., 24x125, with building, only $7,500.
W. Madison-st., choice corner; $38,000.
W. Madison-st., 66x161; $150 per foot.
H. A. OSBORNE, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—
Four-story block of 3 stores and flats, 407 to 411 West Harrison-st.
W. P. BUTLER,
461 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN RIVER AND HALSTED-st. investments. H. O. STONE & CO., 306 La Salle.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—383 HOMER-ST., near Milwaukee-av., 2-story flats; would exchange for small farm near Chicago.
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000 BY M. A. FARR, OWNER, 18, 107 Dearborn-st.:
Two 99-foot corners on Washington-st.
Four 100-foot corners on Randolph-st.
Some inside Washington-st. lots and other property at end of Madison-st. cable line west of Crawford-av.

FOR SALE—SECURE THIS AT ONCE—
Van Buren-st., choice lot, near California-av., 25x125; chance to make $90.
H. A. OSBORNE, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1176 N. HALSTED-ST., TWO-STORY frame house in good order; a bargain.
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 306 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOME OF OUR SPECIALS:
75 ft. on 66th-st., near Stony Island, at a price sure to sell it.
50 ft. e. f., Myrtle-av., north of 65th-st., at $65 per foot.
50, 100, or 150 ft. on Lincoln-av., west fronts, at $70; north of 66th-st.; this is fine.
50 ft., e. f., on Lexington-av., just south of 65th-st.; fine improvements on both sides of this lot; a bargain at $65.
50 or 100 ft. on Ellis-av., north of 65th-st., west fronts, at $65.
100 ft. n. w. cor. 61st and Sheridan-av.; very choice.
57 ft., e. f., Sheridan-av., South Plaisance.
We have a very large list of vacant and improved. Come and get prices of us; we will make it pay for
PORTER & BILLINGS,
Suite 315, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—25 LOTS NEAR Illinois Steel Co. and B. & O. Shops at South Chicago. These lots are on the line of the proposed extension of the Chicago City Railway Co., and can be bought for a very low figure at half cash.
WOODBRIDGE,
Attorney for owner, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—1,300 FEET, CORNER Woodlawn-av. and 73d-st., $25. 600 feet, Tracy-av., cor. 50th, $32. Corner 53d and Jefferson-av., $200 per foot, under market. New two-story brick house near depot on 51st-st., $2,650. Your own terms. C. L. BOYD, JENNINGS TRUST CO., 185 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—N. E. COR. VINCENNES-AV. AND 40th-st., 111x120 to alley; cheap.
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN TEN-ROOM RESIDENCE, large corner lot, and barn; choice locality in Hyde Park, convenient to I. C. trains and cable; price $5,000; easy terms. Owner, Room 4, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—N. F. ON 57TH-ST., BETWEEN COTtage Grove and Drexel-blvd., 50 ft.; cheap.
C. U. GORDON & CO.,
115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CHAMPLAIN-AV., MODERN house, between 44th and 45th-sts., at fully $1,000 under price; this is a choice property and a bargain.
PORTER & BILLINGS,
Suite 315, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EVANS-AV., NEAR 50TH-ST., 132 ft.; cheap.
C. U. GORDON & CO.,
115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GREENWOOD-AV., NEAR 62D-ST., inside and corner lots.
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN HYDE PARK HOMES near cable and railroad, $4,000 to $12,000; same built to order. J. A. COLEMAN, 501 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
Many cheap bunches of lots for sale near Brainerd station at less than acre price. Good speculation.
W. P. BUTLER,
461 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—
SOUTH OF JACKSON PARK.
Owner authorizes me as exclusive agent to sell 408 feet frontage of beautiful property a few blocks south of Wendt's Fair site; and one block from Stony Island; price only $25 per foot, only half its value; terms, ¼ cash, balance to suit at 6 per cent. W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av. Tel. 10,061.

FOR SALE—PARK MANOR LOTS. O. L. BENEDICT, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—18 LOTS IN SOUTH CHICAGO AT less than $300 per lot; well located; fine bargain for quick sale. PORTER & BILLINGS, 315, 85 Dearborn.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Shares in the 55th-st. Boulevard Syndicate, something new; corner of Wood-st., bounded on the north by 53d-st., south by Garfield-blvd., east by Wood-st., west by Lincoln-st.; 41 lots. 184 shares; each share represents one lot. Half the shares are already sold. Shares, $15 each. Premiums to be divided on all lots except the boulevard front. Terms, one-third cash; balance in one and two years.
This beautiful land is accessible by street-cars on Ashland-av., two blocks; steam cars on the Pan Handle railroad, three blocks. This is really acre prices.
By this method every one comes in on what is known as "the ground floor," because all shareholders participate in the profits. This land is only a short distance from Englewood, and is in a growing settlement. Every lot will double in value because of actual improvements. Large premiums will be divided, because Garfield-blvd. lots will sell for big prices. Terms, deposit of $25 down on each share, and balance of one-third as soon as list is made up, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years. Interest, 6 per cent from July 1st, 1890. Lots are sold subject to taxes and assessments of 1890. Splendid opportunity for lively, active resident lots at a low figure. Shares are selling rapidly. We will not have one left in two weeks. Everybody pleased with this plan of buying because lots are selling in this way 25 to 50 per cent less than the usual plan.
Call for plats at once.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. e. cor. of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 36TH to 36th-st.; 84x146 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 34th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 39th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements in good locality; also a subdivision at 86th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I and P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16-ft. alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices.
JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 132 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—4221 ATLANTIC-ST.—A DESIRABLE 8-room house (4 flats) that pays 12¾ per cent; the owner must have his equity of $1,250 cash; he is to go east to sell.
PORTER & BILLINGS,
Suite 315, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 25 FT. BUSINESS CORNER, Wentworth-av. and Maple-st., at the under price of $170 a foot, or will trade for good income property.
PORTER & BILLINGS, 85 Dearborn-st., Suite 315.

FOR SALE—YOUR CHOICE OF TWENTY HOUSES and cottages near 55th-st. (Garfield-blvd.) station on C. & E. I. R. R. and proposed street-car line on 55th-st.; $1,500 to $5,000; easy terms.
H. W. AMES, Owner,
R. 32, 84 Washington-st. or 5702 Winter-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS, PLEASE NOTICE—145 lots between Madison and Kinzie, 40th and 46th-sts. Call for particulars.
H. A. OSBORNE, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
WHERE IN CHICAGO
Excepting in
CAIRNDUFF'S ADDITION TO EDGEWATER,
Can you buy
A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT 37½x125,
On the midst of
HOMES COSTING FROM $4,000 TO $15,000,
For the
NOMINAL PRICE OF $1,000!!!!!!!
WATER, SEWER, GAS AND PRINCIPAL STREETS ARE BEING MACADAMIZED.
Be quick if you want one for they are being sold rapidly. We invite you to come to our office and go out free any day.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., OWNERS,
157 to 191 La SALLE-ST., ROOM 32.

FOR SALE—
CHEAPEST LOTS IN LAKE VIEW.
SHEFFIELD-AV., $50 and $60.
WILTON-AV., $40 and $45, between Grace and Nellie.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS IN. Easy terms.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Prominent corners on Sheridan drive. Some far below market value.
W. P. BUTLER,
461 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—NR. LAKE AT EDGEWATER, LARGE house on large lot. J. G. BRONSON, 300 Tacoma.

FOR SALE—BARRY-AV., NEAR LAKE-SHORE drive, 100 feet at $175 per foot.
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—301 FT. FRONTAGE ON IMPROVED 87 streets in Lake View, near Evanston-av.; will sell the whole frontage or parts of it; a great chance for a bargain on quick sale. CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO., 80 Washington-st

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON AND VICINITY.
WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND VACANT.
ALSO SEVERAL DESIRABLE ACRE TRACTS ON NORTH SHORE AND SHERIDAN ROAD.
Buyers should call on us, as we are posted, having lived there twenty years.
RICE & CREIGHTON,
120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—
A TRIPLE BUILDING SITE AT EDGEWATER.
110 FEET OF FRONTAGE AT ONLY $23 PER FOOT.
INCLUDING WATER, SEWER, GAS, STONE CURBING, AND MACADAMIZED STREETS, ALL PAID FOR.
This property is situated right amongst the best of our Edgewater improvements and is adapted to one who would like to use 50 feet east front for a residence and build on a 30-foot front for rental.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., OWNERS,
ROOM 32, CALUMET BLDG.,
157 TO 191 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. 30 AND 80 acres at La Grange. Also Henry Dickie's farm of 167 acres, ¼ mile from 51st-av. station, La Grange, and 6 acres in Sec. 19, Proviso. O. S. LYMAN, La Grange, or 203 Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—RIDGE AVENUE PROPERTY IN South Evanston, at a great bargain for a few days. M. C. MONSON, near depot, South Evanston.

FOR SALE—WEST KENILWORTH LOTS AT very low prices, one block from $7,000 stone depot, water, grass, etc.; investigate, and you will purchase.
L. C. & J. C. KEELER, Exclusive Agents,
5, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE — IN GLENCOE — HOUSES, LOTS blocks, and acres at a bargain. C. E. BROWNE, 61 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—HOUSES, LOTS and acres; houses to rent; money loaned; this is our specialty. FRANK M. ELLIOT, 122 La Salle-st., Room 35.

FOR SALE—AT GLENCOE—AT A BARGAIN, LOT 150x115. 2-story, 7-room frame house with barn; owner wants to build larger house; this is particularly well located; easy terms. E. H. PRATT,
Renting Department, MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON EASY TERMS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman, convenient to good suburban service; free plats, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
ACRES.
2½ acres 47th-st. and St. Louis-av.
3 acres 46th-st. and Kedzie-av.
5 acres 45th-st. and Western-av.
5 acres 44th-st. and Douglas-av.
5 acres 71st-st. and Sacramento-av.
6 acres in Evanston at a bargain.
10 acres 43d-st. and Crawford-av.
10 acres 48th-st. and Western-av.
10 acres 80th and State-sts.
10 acres 83d-st. and Evergreen-av.
40 acres n. e. ¼ n. e. ¼ 4-37-13.
60 acres 103d-st. and Western-av.
80 acres near Stickney Tract.
80 acres Sec. 4, Lyons.
80 acres 99th and State-sts.
80 acres Sec. 27-40-13.
82 acres 87th-st. and Kedzie-av.
142 acres 127th-st. and C. and G. T. R. R.
160 acres just south of the Stickney Tract.
320 acres near Hammond.
B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
"THE BIG FOUR."
80 acres fronting on 12th and Harrison-sts.; $800.
40 acres on Douglas-blvd., with 3,000 feet boulevard frontage; $3,600.
80 acres at Evergreen Park, 95th-st.; $650.
80 acres at 119th-st. and Center-av.; $600.
These require prompt action.
FIRTH & COCHRAN,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST BARGAINS IN THE market in Cicero acres.
20 acres, Ridgeland-av. and 12th-st.
40 acres, Ridgeland-av., near, but north of 12th-st.
38 acres, runs from Harrison-st. to 12th.
5 acres, Austin-av. and 12th-st.
5 acres, on 12th-st., between Home and Wisconsin-avs.
20 acres, one block from depot on C., B. and Q., east of Riverside, an exceptional offering.
15 acres, Ridgeland-av. and 12th-st.; the tract all fronts 12th-st.; the best deal on 12th-st.
We have a large list of acres and can fill your wants. PORTER & BILLINGS,
Suite 315, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
By M. A. FARR, owner, 18, 107 Dearborn-st.
16 acres in sec. 14, Town of Worth.
5 acres in sec. 9, Town of Lake.
7 acres in sec. 18, South Chicago, adjoining the proposed location of the Washburn & Moen Works.
10 acres in n. w. ¼, n. w. ¼, sec. 6, Thornton, adjoining Hegewisch.

FOR SALE—$15,000—61 ACRES, 2 BLOCKS FROM depot, at Arlington Heights, Cook County, Ill.; the handsomest little farm or cheapest acre property around Chicago; two fine dwellings of 9 and 7 rooms each; hedge fence, fine shrubbery, barn, carriage-house, orchard, and water; a beautiful home offered at half-price; will take $5,000 in clear property in Chicago as part; schools, churches, and good society. T. B. BOYD, 3, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
DESIRABLE ACRES.
40 acres cor. 35th and Kedzie-av.
40 acres on Ashland-av., near 85th-st.
20 acres on 63d-st., near Chicago Lawn.
5 acres on 2d-st., near Chicago Lawn.
25 lots on 67th-st., at Chicago Lawn.
SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON,
Exclusive Agents,
Room 301 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES
Near Morgan Park and on line of Chicago and Rock Island Railway.
$140 PER ACRE.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, A CHOICE TRACT, ON 79th-st., east of State; $4,500. Call early. JAMES R. MAY, 19, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, ½ MILE FROM CITY LIMits, 11 miles from Court-House, for $625. Owner, non-resident owner. Inquire B. B. FERGUSON, 70, 175 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—
40 acres on 22d-st. blvd. and belt line, $3,100.
80 acres Stickney tract and Calumet Terminal.
45 acres, 95th and State-sts.
Bunches of lots near Brainerd, less than acre price.
W. P. BUTLER,
461 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL 10-ACRE PIECE OF land, 5 blocks from depot, surrounded by natural groves, at a decided bargain. Residence and business lots with all improvements very cheap. M. C. MONSON, near depot, South Evanston.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE 2½ ACRE TRACT, SOUTH of Jackson Park, on 67th-st.; properties adjoining are selling from $25 to $60 per ft. We can deliver this for less than $23 per ft. This is a decided bargain.
PORTER & BILLINGS,
Suite 315, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON C., B. & Q. R. R., WITHIN one block of depot; we can deliver this property at a figure so low that it will astonish you; the acres are cost of Riverside. PORTER & BILLINGS,
Suite 315, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
$250. $250.
One mile from depot at Park Ridge. Address the owner, 269 South Lincoln-st.

FOR SALE—IN CICERO, SEC. 20, 10 ACRES AT $2,100 per acre. HALSEY & LEE,
85 Dearborn-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BLOCKS IN THE PRINcipal street in Toledo, O. One $2,400, one $40,000, one $75,000 and upwards. Call or address J. T. DEWEY & SON, No. 2 Produce Exchange, Toledo, O.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS TO LIST THEIR PROPERties with us. "Quick sales" is our motto; no expense unless sale is made.
PORTER & BILLINGS, R. 315, 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sale; call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made.
HEISER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—THE BEST MODERN RESIDENCE, South Side, that $6,000 will buy; ¼ cash. Address H 11 Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LARGE LOT (OR 10 acres) in or near to Decatur, Urbana, Centralia, Hannibal, or Quincy. M 125, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR TWO good (improved) Nebraska farms; price $6,000; a snap for three days only. Address M 26, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

A LOT OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND PUNCH and stamping presses for sale cheap by Beaman Machine Co., 55th-st. and P. F. W. & C. Ry.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT — ON PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN 41st and 42d-sts.—A nice 8-room cottage, with 40-foot lawn; rent $35 per month to good tenant.
WALLACE HECKMAN,
79 Dearborn-st., City.

TO RENT—3218 VERNON-AV., ELEGANT 8-room house; $45 per month.
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT HOUSE ON RHODES-av. at $40 per month.
C. A. VAN VELGER, 302 Monroe-st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE AND 3 FLATS, CHEAP. All on 35th-st. F. D. HILL, 119 54th-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHEAP—11-ROOM HOUSE, 779 Washington-blvd.; large house, grounds, and barn; 88th and Elizabeth-sts., 6-room flat; 374 W. Indiana-st. EVANS, 112 Randolph, Room 2.

FOR RENT—205 W. MONROE, NEAR LINCOLN, 3-story and base, stone front; newly papered throughout. H. A. OSBORNE, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE MORTON, Michigan-boul. and 18th-st.; all modern conveniences. A. H. & E. C. MORTON, 228 Dearborn-st., or building.

TO RENT—ARMOUR FLATS—
DEARBORN, BUTTERFIELD, 33D AND 34TH-STS.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
154 LA SALLE-ST.

West Side.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERVice. Inquire at 170 Larkin-st., first flat.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; ALL MODERN IMprovements, with janitor service; new block, Western-av. and Huron-st. Apply to the owner on premises daily, including Sunday.

TO RENT—FLATS—GREEN-ST. AND WASHINGton-boulevard, suites 1 and 3; 6 rooms; bath-room, etc. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, 491 W. MADISON; 8 rooms and bath; superior arrangement, light, and ventilation. H. A. OSBORNE, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

North Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE 5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, NEW and modern, heat, passenger elevators, janitor, etc. Call at 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—491 LA SALLE-AV., FINEST NEIGHborhood; first flat of 10 rooms and cellar; cheap to a good tenant. Call 495 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—CHOICEST FLAT IN THE JAESCHKE, cor. Ohio and Cass, 6 rooms; every modern convenience; reasonable rent and long lease.
C. U. GORDON & CO.,
115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—460 DEARBORN-AV., BEAUTIFUL 8-room apartment; every modern convenience.
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—NORTH CLARK AND INDIana-sts., suites 5& 6 rooms; bath-room, etc.
B. W. THOMAS & CO., 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—2339 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOMELY and newly furnished rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—AT 127 LA SALLE-ST., FURNISHED rooms equal to first-class hotel rooms at one-quarter their prices. Call at Room 9.

TO RENT—TO PARTIES VISITING THE CITY for theaters and other amusements, large, cool, elegantly furnished rooms, very central. Hotel Casino, 14 and 16 East Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, NEW, ALL IMprovements. 852 Washington-bd., near Oakley-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN all parts city. 219 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW STORE—
MARINE BUILDING
15 to 21 La Salle-st., between S. Water and Lake-sts.; 80x80 feet; seven stories.
Main floor and cellar, with upper floors as wanted, or upper floors separate.
Elevators, steam warming, etc., complete.
B. W. THOMAS, 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND OFFICE NOS. 152-154 Lake-st.; very desirable for manufacturers' agencies or sample rooms; about 32x70 ft.
B. W. THOMAS, R. 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR THREE YEARS FROM MAY, 1890, 228 South Water-st.; cellar concreted; store and 2d floor 20x80; 3d story 20x60, including 2 walls, 2 offices; gas engine for hoisting. Inquire of owners, E. FRANKENTHAL, 230 and 242 Monroe-st.

STORES TO RENT IN THE NEW RANDdolph McNally Building on Quincy-st. Inquire of AGENT on sixth floor.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES IN NEW BLOCK, WESTern-av. and Huron-st., suitable for meat market, dry goods, or hardware business. Apply to owner, on premises daily, including Sundays.

TO RENT—STORE, NO. 216 W. RANDOLPH-ST., with heat and electric lights; splendid location for small business; next door to desirable tenant. W. H. ALDRICH, Randolph and Green-sts.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORES WHERE THERE IS good business for custom tailor, poultry and fish store, drug store, grocery store, dry

CALIFORNIA FRUIT CROP.

THE COUNTRY DEPENDING ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE THIS YEAR.

Shippers in the Eureka State Not Able to Fill Their Numerous Orders for Apricots, Peaches, and Pears—Orange-Growing on the Increase—An Incubus Removed from Duluth—Politics in Nebraska—No Statue for Gen. Fremont—Hotel News and Gossip.

"The California fruit growers would soon get rich if every season were like the present one," remarked A. R. Lang, a well-known California horticulturist at the Auditorium yesterday. "The California shippers have not been able to supply orders, and prices are ruling from 20 to 50 per cent higher than last year. The reason for this is the failure of the Eastern fruit crop. The apricot crop is exhausted and peaches, plums, and Bartlett pears are in great demand.

"Orange-growing, as an industry, has expanded remarkably in California during the last year. The nurserymen have sold all their young trees and can get no more, so great has been the demand. The advices we receive indicate that the supply of oranges for the United States this year, exclusive of importation, must be met by California. Florida will not produce its usual crop because of early frosts. The California orange acreage has greatly increased of late. Los Angeles County has added 5,000 acres to its orange-producing lands in the last year; San Bernardino as much more, while in Yarba County the Calmena colony has planted 12,200 trees in one year, and in Placer County 100,000 new trees have been added in the last two years.

"California's orange crop last year, exclusive of home consumption, was 3,400 cars, valued at $1,575,000. This year's crop will considerably exceed these figures."

"Proctor Knott's reception in the 'Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas' has made anything concerning Duluth timely just now, I suppose," ventured Elmer Wilson of St. Paul during a casual conversation in the rotunda of the Palmer. "Well, I own some Duluth property, and I can tell you that the most interesting thing that has happened to the Zenith City from my point of view in years has been hardly noticed by the newspapers. I refer to the decision of Justice Harlan in the famous Prentice case.

"Prentice is a wealthy New-Yorker who has a whim for litigation, and who can afford to gratify any of his whims. Some years ago he set up a claim to a mile square of property in the heart of the City of Duluth. He claimed title under a deed from the original owner, an Indian chief named Buffalo. This aborigine had made another conveyance under which the defendants held title, and which Prentice claimed to be void and worthless.

"Everybody believed Prentice would be beaten, but he had the money and had the best of lawyers and made a desperate fight. Beaten time and again, the case dragged along for years. Meantime, there was always this Prentice cloud upon the most valuable property in Duluth and it naturally operated bearishly upon values. Purchasers were skittish about buying property the title of which was in litigation. This summer the case came up for hearing before Justice Harlan at St. Paul and was decided against Prentice. After all these years the Prentice bug-a-boo is now laid at rest and Duluth has heaved a great sigh of relief. The effect upon real estate values was almost immediate, as had been predicted, and the Duluth 'boom' is on again with renewed force."

"Strange to relate, California shows no disposition to raise a statue to Gen. Fremont," said Robert Currie of San Francisco, who was at the Palmer yesterday. "The subject was broached at the time of the Pathfinder's death, but seems to have died a'borning. One would think that if any man ever deserved post-mortuary recognition from a commonwealth Fremont does from California. Gen. Fremont had so long detached himself from California that personally he had years ago become simply a reminiscence and a stranger to the present generation.

"A magnificent testimonial to him would fittingly be placed in the park at San Francisco, where are already statues of Garfield and Halleck. One of Starr King is soon to be added, and also a memorial to Barton Key. Years to come the visitor to California will inquire for the Fremont memorial, and for the honor of the State we and our children should not be compelled to answer: 'There is none.'"

Col. L. W. Billingsley and family, of Lincoln, Neb., who have been at the Leland for some days left yesterday for Nantucket Beach, New York, Washington, and other Eastern pleasure resorts. The Colonel for a number of years held the position of Chairman of the Republican State Committee in his State. He gave a reporter a few pointers on the Nebraska political situation.

"Nebraska will have four State tickets in the field this fall—Republican, Democratic, Farmers' Alliance, and Prohibition. The Republicans put a strong ticket in nomination with Richards for Governor. He is a man of pure character, decided ability, and is a fine organizer. He has been very friendly to the farming interests throughout the State, and never had any leaning to corporations and trusts. The election of the Republican ticket is assured, unless some great blunder is committed in conducting the long campaign. The Farmers' Alliance held a large and enthusiastic convention at Lincoln and nominated a full State ticket. They made a great mistake when they refused to nominate Van Wyck for Governor, instead of Powers, although Powers is an honest farmer, but little known. The alliance people will have county and legislative tickets in nearly every county in the State, and will be successful in electing quite a number of them, for bad crops will add largely to their strength. Railroads in Nebraska must quit trying to influence legislation by questionable methods, such as packing juries in Federal courts, or they are liable to get badly hurt. The prohibition amendment to be voted on by us this fall will most likely be defeated, as the Republicans refused to indorse it in the platform adopted this year. The Farmers' Alliance also failed to notice it. The Prohibitionists are splendidly organized and making a red-hot campaign.

"As to the Congressional outlook, Cornell will be reelected in the First District, having made a good record for the labor cause. W. J. Bryan is the Democratic nominee in that district, a young man of high character and brilliant attainments, but he has a hopeless task before him. Gen. Van Wyck is the Alliance nominee in the same district. Harlan will be renominated in the Second District, and be elected. Cannot say what the result will be in the Third District. It would be hard to guess the result should the Democrats and Alliance forces unite on one man. The new Congressional apportionment will soon be made, and then our million-and-a-quarter population will give us at least four more members of Congress."

Col. James R. Hallowell of Wichita, Kas., remained at the Grand Pacific Hotel long enough yesterday to relate to a few intimate friends the pleasant story of his success in receiving the Republican nomination for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District of Kansas, now and for twelve years past represented by Judge Peters. "I am on my way to Washington," said he, "to appear in a lawsuit in the Supreme Court. I will be elected without doubt to Congress in November next, and will represent the largest and most populous district in America. The Seventh Congressional District of Kansas is comprised of thirty-seven counties, containing about 425,000 people, and gives a Republican majority of from 15,000 to 18,000 every time party lines are drawn. This year we will have all the issues in the field, Republican, Democratic, Farmers' Alliance, and Prohibition, but with all that the old party will hold its own."

Probably the busiest man in Chicago during the last week was F. H. Haley of Manitowoc, Wis., who was occupied in packing, marking, and shipping to Chili the enormous amount of machinery, furniture, implements, etc., recently purchased in this locality by J. Thompson Rei, the ambassador for the Chilian Government. Mr. Haley was found yesterday taking a rest at the Auditorium, when he said:

"Mr. Rei, the Chilian representative, purchased fully $600,000 worth during his thirty days in the United States. His purchases consisted of carriages, thrashers, plows, wheelbarrows, trucks, reapers, mowers, fanning mills, iron bedsteads for hospitals, feed cutters, furnaces and heaters, mining machinery, and a general line of furniture. In Chili they are sparing no effort or expense to make their schools as good as any in the world. They are taking from America drawings and plans for school buildings, studying the many plans for heating, lighting, and ventilation, and the manner of laying out grounds, styles of fencing, material for substantial walks, the best methods of teaching, arrangements of recitation rooms, and in fact adopting daily all of the better methods of American ideas to produce the very highest results in education. Mr. Rei was constantly repeating to me that the sympathies of Chili were with the United States, and our methods, designs, and manufactured goods were far superior to any other he had yet studied."

Col. Will L. Visscher, editor of the Fairhaven (Wash.) *Herald*, was entertained yesterday at the Press Club by a number of its members. Col. Visscher, who represented the new State of Washington and the coming State of Alaska in the Grand Army of the Republic, has just returned from the encampments at Boston. Col. Visscher has the distinction of having traveled further to attend the Grand Army Encampment than any other member of that body.

Palmer House—Henry F. Walsh, Grand Rapids; Charles Poe, T. J. Joyce, New York; H. S. Jacobs, Jake Hirsch, Natchez, Miss.; G. A. Koerner, Belleville; George D. Whitehead, New York; Scott Wike, Pittsfield; John Schroeder and wife, St. Louis; T. E. Braw, Merriam; S. R. Jaques, Macon, Ga.; John M. Bullock, Kansas City; George T. Kershaw, Macon, Ga.; S. L. Sharp and son, Cincinnati; B. W. Lester and wife, Decatur; Charles C. King, A. S. Johnson, Anniston, Ala.; E. Berman, A. Engelsman, New York; J. H. Barron, Wyoming; W. P. Riggs, Rock Rapids, Ia.; Max M. Joseph, New York; S. W. Sturdevant, Newton, Ia.; B. Bush, Flint, Mich.; C. N. Whittier, Boston; L. G. Schord, San Francisco; Joe Berl, New York; W. D. Eckert and wife, Louisville; H. A. Blossom, St. Louis; J. J. Hamburg, Frank Allen, Belden, S. D.; Edmund C. Preiss, N. Y.; A. S. Rosenbaum, Frankfort; J. G. Morey and wife, New Orleans; C. S. Priestly and wife, Canton, Miss.; Dr. J. T. Gardner, John T. Gabriel, England; E. W. McColm, Columbus, O.; John Garrett, Erie, Pa.; E. A. Kinney, Rochester; H. C. Mastin, Havana, Ill.; H. M. Drane, Savannah, Ga.; T. E. Shorey and wife, Lancaster, Wis.; J. P. Willitt, Elkhart, Ills.; D. D. Alsburg, Racine; Wiley Nash and wife, Starkville, Miss.; Thomas D. Kapper, L. A. Lipman, New York.

Auditorium—Henry Churchill, St. Louis; H. W. Hutlig, Muscatine; W. Vernon, England; Miss Edith and Hattie Frost, St. Louis; F. C. Shuster and wife, Muskegon; R. S. Tennant, Terre Haute; W. K. Strasburg, New York; C. C. Rodney, Portland; J. A. Stearn, New York; S. C. Church, St. Louis; C. Osborn, South Africa; Dr. R. M. Sauger and wife, New York; Howard Crocker, New York; Dr. Frank Paine, Detroit; M. E. Ward, London, Eng.; C. P. Cheney, Boston; A. A. Robinson, Topeka; James Hagerman, Kansas City; the Rev. C. P. Lester and wife, Milwaukee; George L. Wood, St. Paul; Ed Crassman, Philadelphia; H. E. Streeter, Chelsea, Mass.; Thomas P. Goddis, Dayton, O.; C. H. Cody, Iron Mountain, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. T. Olson, Madison, Wis.

Grand Pacific—W. L. Sacket, Springfield; J. H. Graham and wife, Pittsburg; George W. Lee, Hazelhurst, Wis.; George E. Gillespie, D. Lichtenstein, New York; A. S. Chase, Duluth; Charles A. Hodges, Peoria; C. F. McLane, Syracuse; W. H. Mullins, Salem, O.; S. D. Stryker, New York; John P. Grier, St. Louis; George Sengal, Fort Smith; Ed N. Stephens, Erie; A. E. Janette, George T. Tompkins, New York; D. E. Barton, San Francisco; W. W. Hartman, St. Paul; H. A. Ross, Denver; M. D. Millett, St. Paul; A. Platt and wife, England; Ed F. Stern, Sioux City; George H. Boardman, Tacoma, Wash.; Alice T. Boardman, Calais, Me.; E. D. Sayre, Lexington, Ky.; W. D. Hoard, Madison, Wis.; H. G. Rouse, Peoria; Egbert H. Gold, New York; Frank Mordaunt, Mrs. Frank Mordaunt, New York; A. W. Dalle, Sioux City; M. B. Curtis, Berkeley, Cal.; Arthur Green, New Richland.

Leland—William Whitely, Findlay, O.; C. W. Williams and wife, Independence, Ia.; Harry Brown and wife, Decatur; V. E. Austin and wife, Galveston, Tex.; B. W. Rose, Cisco, Tex.; John F. Ariedge, John C. Saunders, Bonham, Tex.; H. L. Curren, New York; J. W. Browning, C. A. Vaindedge, Indianapolis; H. W. Bell, New York; Witten McBride, Lima, O.; H. S. Swayne and wife, Miss Owen, Bloomington, Ill.; L. S. Rogers, Detroit; W. T. Davis, Springfield, Mo.; James D. Warren and wife, J. W. Eaton and wife, Fort Riley, Kas.; R. E. Jackson, Hot Springs; L. H. Halstead, Detroit; O. B. Carwin, Columbus; B. G. Atkins, Tiffin, O.; B. F. Wade, W. H. DeHart, Ludington, Mich., M. E. McHenry and wife, Independence, Ia.

Tremont House—Mrs. C. Miller, Mrs. A. Lombard, Boston; E. P. Dunning, N. Y.; Frank Shugart, Burlington; J. W. Pollock, Clinton, Ia.; C. J. Simpson, N. Y.; Enoch J. Adams, Gleeville, W. Va.; W. H. Brody, S. E. Brande, Detroit; W. C. Tonkin, N. M.; Chris Costello, Columbus; W. W. Rubie, Winnipeg; J. H. Holman, New York; S. D. Bradley, Illinois; James H. Colchester, Rockford; A. E. Dewey and wife, Elgin; Thomas T. Cunningham, New York; A. A. Allen, New York; Mrs. A. Rose, Mrs. D. J. Kent, Beloit; C. B. Poole, R. J. Mills, Buffalo; M. M. Martin, New York; J. M. Brewster, Shellsburg, Wis.

Sherman House—P. W. Locke, St. Paul; Charles H. Morton, New York; M. R. Chambers, Galena; W. C. Grohe, Lyons, Ia.; H. Liery, Philadelphia; S. C. Dunlevy, Wheeling, W. Va.; H. W. Cory, Coldwater; A. R. Lafferty and wife, Cincinnati; B. E. Jones and wife, Wausau, Wis.; A. G. Brown, Los Angeles; William D. MacDonald, New York; Aux Moir, Waterloo, Ia.; M. P. Mitchell, Des Moines; A. Y. Bunn, New York; E. C. Consedine, St. Louis.

Richelieu—George A. Castleman, St. Louis; W. S. Hall, Grand Rapids; Ben Altherung, St. Louis; Edwards Bahorgues, England; L. H. Sheldon and wife, New York; T. W. Downing, Philadelphia; H. G. O. Dunham, Edward T. Cushing, New York.

NEWS CONCERNING THE CROPS.

The Week Just Ended Has Been Slightly Cooler than Usual.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—The following weather crop bulletin has been issued by the signal service:

The week ending Aug. 16 has been cooler than usual over the entire country west of the ninety-seventh meridian, the average daily temperature being about three degrees below the normal for the week except in Northern New England and the Lower Mississippi Valley where, about the seasonal temperature prevailed. The week was also cool over the southern and central plateau regions, but it was warmer from the Rio Grande Valley northward to Dakota and the Pacific coast, the greatest excess in temperature occurring in Northern Texas, Western Kansas, and Indian Territory, where the daily temperature was about six degrees above the normal for the week.

There has been less than the usual amount of rain over the region east of the Rocky Mountains, except along the Atlantic coast south of Boston, and in portions of Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Southern Missouri, Northern Minnesota, and Western Kansas and Nebraska, where local excesses are reported. There was an excess of rain in Eastern Colorado, where in localities the rainfall exceeded three inches. No rain occurred in Northern Ohio, Southeast Michigan, Northwest Louisiana, the interior of Texas, and on the Pacific coast. Only light showers were reported from the Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Central Missouri Valleys, and the showers were not sufficient to relieve the drought conditions in those sections.

The seasonal rainfall continues in excess in the Lower Mississippi Valley, in the Ohio Valley, and the lake regions, and the northern portions of the Middle Atlantic and the New England States. Minnesotta and the Dakotas have received from 80 to 90 per cent of the normal rainfall, while the greater portions of Nebraska, South Dakota, western Iowa, and Northwestern Missouri have received only from 60 to 70 per cent.

The drought continues in South Dakota, and the weather during the week has been generally unfavorable, causing permanent injury to crops in some localities. The frost in the early part of the week did little or no damage. The weather conditions were generally favorable, and resulted in improvement of conditions from Kansas and Nebraska eastward to Indiana, although more rain is needed. All crops are suffering in Michigan, and corn has been seriously injured by continued dry weather. In Kentucky and Tennessee corn and tobacco were improved, while in Arkansas the weather was too dry for corn, but cotton is doing well and in good condition.

The weather has been favorable in the rice and sugar region, where the rice harvest is in progress, and cane is in an unusually good condition.

Crops were generally improved by the favorable weather of the week in the Middle Atlantic States, although some sections need more rain. All crops are growing rapidly. Potatoes and grapes promise fair in New York. In New Jersey the yield of potatoes will be large. New England reports: "Drought affecting crops; potatoes rotting slightly."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The following is the weather crop bulletin of the Illinois Weather Service, coöperating with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending Aug. 15, 1890:

The temperature of the last week has been below the normal throughout the State. An average amount of sunshine has prevailed.

Except in the central counties of the State the amount of precipitation was below a seasonable average. Extracts from observers' reports:

Bond County—No marked change in corn and pastures. Rainfall, .17 of an inch.

De Kalb County—Oats from 25 to 55 bushels per acre. Owing to drought, corn will not make more than half a crop. Pastures are all dried out and brown. Farmors will have to feed hay and cut corn if it does not rain soon. No rain fell during week.

Douglas County—Rain of last week has benefited crops very much. Rainfall, .90 of an inch.

Hamilton County—Ground getting dry; more rain needed. There will be a greater acreage seeded for wheat than last year. Rainfall, .022 of an inch.

Pope County—Some corn beyond help. Some chinch bugs. Ground too hard to plow. Rainfall, .04 of an inch.

Perry County—Plowing for wheat well advanced, and there will be much more sown than in previous years. Thrashing completed; it was very much curtailed by total failure of oat crop. Rainfall, .50 of an inch.

Piatt County—This week has been a grand one for corn and pastures. The rain will make plowing better. Rainfall, 1.63 inches.

St. Clair County—No rain fell during week. Conditions generally unfavorable.

Sangamon County—More rain needed. Corn generally fair condition. Rainfall, .06 of an inch.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The weather-crop bulletin just issued says:

The average temperature of the last week was slightly below the normal; the deficiency at the Central Station being 6°. About an average amount of sunshine prevailed.

The reports, mailed before Friday afternoon, show very light precipitation in the larger part of the State. A few localities, however, in the southern half appear to have been favored with copious showers: Adams County (by three observers), 4.50 inches; Union, 1.25; Wayne, 1.50; Davis, .70; Des Moines, 1.15; Page, 1.42; Van Buren, 1.40. Telegraphic reports received indicate that the refreshing rainfall of Friday night and Saturday morning was widely distributed. Corn is rapidly maturing, under more favorable conditions than were prevalent in July. Late potatoes and pasturage give indications of recuperation. Thrashing shows generally a reduced yield of small grain.

YANKTON, Dak., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—Light rains have fallen in the southern counties of the State during the week. The State Commissioner of Immigration in his crop report just issued says:

There is nothing in the condition of the grain crops of South Dakota to justify any reckless or exaggerated statements of failure or of great success. The average yield may not be as large as in some former years. It is larger, however, than last year. The average condition of wheat as based upon reports from our correspondents is 64 per cent, corn 65, oats 63, rye 71, barley 68, buckwheat 70, flax 62, wild hay 73, tame grasses 64, potatoes 60, vegetables 60.

ELKHART, Ind., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The first rain that has fallen anywhere in this vicinity during the last two months fell here today. Late crops, however, are a complete failure. Such a period of drought is not remembered here.

Good Chance for Tolstoi.

A magazine offers a prize of $50 for the best sketch or story concerning New York as it will be 100 years hence. The subject may be treated from an economic, social, political, or practical standpoint. From present indictions he who sketches the social condition of New York a century hence will write something unfit for publication.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

SHORT ARTICLES ON CURRENT TOPICS are invited by THE TRIBUNE for publication in next Sunday's issue. For the best article of 300 words on any subject suggested by the news of the day THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. Articles not entitled to a prize may be printed without compensation.

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each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
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The Pennoyer Sanitarium.
(FORMERLY KENOSHA WATER-CURE.)
The new institution is beautifully located upon spacious grounds (75 acres) overlooking Lake Michigan and is equipped with every modern convenience, including elevator, gas, electric bells, hot water, heating, and sanitary plumbing, artesian water of rare excellence. Baths, electricity, massage, etc., are used. Skilled attendants. WILL OPEN AUG. 20. For circulars address N. A. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager. Kenosha, Wis.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
COLEMAN HOUSE,
Directly on the Beach. The Leading Hotel. Now open. For rates, diagrams, and information apply to J. E. RALPH, Proprietor, Asbury Park.

THE PORTLAND,
PORTLAND, ORE.
A new hotel containing all the modern improvements.
Every room light and airy; lighted by electricity; heated by steam; open fireplaces; baths in suites and on every floor; elevators.
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For Improved and Economic Cookery Use
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EXTRACT OF BEEF,
For Beef Tea, Soups, Made Dishes, Sauces (Game, Fish, etc.), Aspic or Meat Jelly. Keeps for any length of time, and is cheaper and of finer flavor than any other stock.
J. v. Liebig.
Genuine only with J. von Liebig's signature, as above, in blue. One pound of Extract of Beef equal to 40 pounds of lean beef.

PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING FOR THE NEW YORK NAVY-YARD—August, 2, 1890.—Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposals for Provisions, etc., to be opened Aug. 28, 1890" will be received at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 28, 1890, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish and deliver at the New York Navy-Yard a supply of provisions consisting of 2,000 pounds of wheat flour, 20,000 pounds salt pork in half barrels, 12,000 pounds butter, 20,000 pounds tomatoes, 12,000 pounds corned beef, 5,000 pounds hominy, 4,000 pounds hams, 3,000 pounds sausage, 1,000 pounds tea, 12,000 pounds canned vegetables; also a supply of clothing, consisting of 1,000 yards blue cloth for trousers, 1,500 pairs calf-skin shoes, 10,000 pairs woolen socks, 2,000 hair mattress covers, 15,000 silk neckerchiefs, 5,000 yards blue cloth for caps, 5,000 yards thin blue flannel. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Tie bids, all other things being equal, to be decided by lot. Blank forms of offer and specifications for the several articles required can be obtained upon application to the Commandant of the New York Navy-Yard, or to the Bureau. Applicants for specifications must designate the particular article for which the same is required. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART,
Paymaster-General U. S. Navy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
THE CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS, will receive bids until 12 o'clock, noon, of October 15th, 1890, for construction of a dam across the Colorado River and excavation of a hydraulic canal near Austin.
Said work involves some 11,000 cub. yds. dimension stone masonry.
Said work involves some 70,000 cub. yds. rubble stone masonry.
Said work involves some 35,000 cub. yds. earth excavation.
Said work involves some 55,000 cub. yds. rock excavation.
Full information, with specifications and forms for proposals, contract, and bonds, may be obtained on application to John McDonald, Mayor, or Jos. F. Frisell, Engineer, Austin, Texas.
August 6th, 1890. JOHN McDONALD, Mayor.

TO RENT
In the Tribune Building
Third story office. Apply to
WM. C. DOW,
20 Tribune Building.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.25 or $2.50 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago

A NEW FUEL. For Kitchen Stoves, 3 parts of water, 1 of oil. ILLINOIS HYDROGEN FUEL CO., 42 Dearborn-st. BRANCH, 3235 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Capital Stock of The Columbia Pure Water Co. has been increased from $5,000 to $50,000, the number of shares from 100 to 500, the number of directors from 5 to 7, and provision is made by the charter for issuing preferred shares. GEORGE BARRY, Secretary.
Chicago, July 15, 1890.

JAMES·H·WALKER & Co.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
BARGAIN SALE
—OF—
Advance Styles in Fall Dress Goods
WE OFFER:
200 PIECES
All Pure Wool Broadcloth Plaids,
39 inches wide, at
50 Cents Per Yard.
These new and beautiful goods, remarkable for durability and quality, contain a great variety of rich, fashionable Plaids.
They Combine All the Best Qualities of the Best Goods.
Warmth, Style, Durability, Beauty
AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash and Adams.
CLAN TARTAN DRESS GOODS
Will be all the rage this Fall and Winter. We have just received direct from Scotland an advance importation of all the Clan Tartan and Fancy Plaids that will be worn the coming seasons. The goods have exceptional merits, being Very Fine All-Wool, and the perfection of Finish and Colorings.

	PER YARD.
40-Inch All-Wool Fancy Plaids	50c
40-Inch All-Wool Fancy Plaids	75c
42-Inch All-Wool Fancy Plaids	$1.00
46-Inch All-Wool Fancy Plaids	1.25
50-Inch All-Wool Clan Tartans	1.25

Auction Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 & 202 Madison-st.
Tomorrow at 9:30 a. m.,
Dry Goods & Clothing,
INCLUDING
A well-assorted stock of Dry Goods,
A desirable line of medium-weight Clothing,
Cut Pieces of high-grade Cloth in Overcoat, Suit, and Pants lengths.
Merchants will profit by attending this sale.
Wednesday, Aug. 20, 9:30 a. m.,
Boots, Shoes, Slippers,
INCLUDING
A FINE LINE OF SAMPLES
OF
High-Grade Rochester and Cincinnati Goods.
Thursday, Aug. 21, 9:30 a. m.,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
INCLUDING
10 casks China Tea Sets,
10 casks Dinner Sets,
40 crates Decorated English Ware.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

USE STRENGTHENING FOOD RATHER THAN MEDICINE.
TRY LIQUID BREAD.
For Sale By Druggists and Grocers Generally and by
WM. C. TITCOMB,
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DR. R. GREER,
20 years' practice, gives free consultation upon all diseases. Dr. Greer's new remedies cure at once; a positive cure for nervous debility. Office hours 9 to 5 daily. Sundays, 10 to 12. Western Medical and Surgical Institute, 127 La Salle-s.

ASTHMA and Catarrh Cured by the CIGARETTES ESPIC
Oppression, Suffocation, Coughs, Colds, Chest, Neuralgia, etc.—Paris: J. Espic, 20 rue St. Lazare.—New York: Fougera, Milhan. Sold by all chemists of America.

Arend's Kumyss
Is the most perfect medicinal food known. Its restorative powers border on the wonderful.
NOTHING ELSE MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD AND STRENGTH SO FAST.
It is applicable as a food always in young or old; and it has the advantage over drugs that it never can do harm.
In all cases of extreme prostration, where maintenance of life depends upon immediate nutrition, the stomach, however revolting at medicines or the ordinary nourishments,
Arend's Kumyss
Invariably relieves the distress of nausea and vomiting, affords the needed nourishment, giving the patient comfort, strength, rest, and sleep.
It should therefore be at the bedside always in TYPHOID, SCARLET, and GASTRIC FEVERS, DIPHTHERIA, PNEUMONIA, DIABETES, Bright's Disease, Marasmus, and SUMMER COMPLAINT of Children.
In Anæmia, General Debility, Dyspepsia, it is preferable to drugs.
All patients in above cases relish Kumyss far beyond anything else, and often a few bottles of Kumyss will assist the sufferer over a severe crisis to which he would succumb otherwise. We have thousands of testimonials—written and walking.
Pamphlets descriptive sent free to any address.
Beware of Imitations. Arend's Kumyss is the original and best article of its kind—a fact at once recognized by comparison.
Every imitation is an emphatic indorsement of the value of the genuine article. A poor one is never imitated. Do not be influenced to experiment to your disappointment or possible injury with any of the compounds represented as "just as good," "just like Arend's," "made from the same formula," not one word of which is true. The secret has not been left lying around for any one to appropriate. To be safe order direct from
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Electric Belt
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Cure acute, chronic, and nervous diseases without medicine. It is a stimulant and tonic, and while curing one disease does not produce another. Send 6c for sealed illustrat'd catalogue with full list of diseases and valuable information and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish, Norwegian. The OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO., 191 and 193 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

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102 E. WASHINGTON ST.

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State and Washington-sts.
Black Goods
SALE
We offer STRONG INDUCEMENTS to our patrons to supply their wants in these goods during this SPECIAL SALE.

46-Inch All-Wool Henrietta, 40-Inch Damara, 40-Inch Sateens, 40-Inch Reps, 40-Inch Cords	75c PER YARD.
46-Inch Silk Warp Henrietta (The best value ever shown in this city.)	$1.00 PER YARD.
46-Inch All-Wool Henrietta Regular retail value, $1.35.	$1.00 PER YARD.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.
Chenille Curtains.
We place on sale today 500 PAIRS CURTAINS in new designs and latest colorings at about 35 PER CENT under regular prices.
200 Pairs Chenille Curtains, $4.85—Worth $7.00
200 Pairs Chenille Curtains, $7.00—Worth $12.00
100 Pairs Chenille Curtains, $8.00—Worth $12.50
Lace Curtains.
We offer about 400 pairs of Lace Curtains, NOTTINGHAM, IRISH POINT, SWISS TAMBOUR, TAMBOUR MUSLIN, and BRUSSELS, in One and Two Pair Lots, at about HALF PRICE, to close.
Brass Beds.
20 Full Size Brass Beds, $20.00—Worth $27.50
Special Values at $25, $28, and $30.
Iron Beds in Black or White and Gold.

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2834 Wabash-av.,
Will open for the reception of boarders and day scholars on Monday, Sept. 1.

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Evans-av., cor. 49th-st.,
A branch of this institution, will open on the same day. For further information address THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.
Send for catalogue.

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A Home and Day School for Young Girls and Women. Accredited Preparatory School for Vassar and Wellesley Colleges and the University of Michigan. Largely increased accommodations for boarding pupils. Special facilities for the study of Art and Music. Principals at home Thursday and Saturday afternoons. Circulars on application.
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This institution, situated on 95th-st., offers to Young Ladies every advantage for obtaining a thorough and useful education. Studies will be resumed Sept. 3, 1890. For catalogue apply to Superioress.

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